JULY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3337.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1794.

Cincinnati of Pennſylvania.

THE annual meeting of the Pennſylvania State Society of Cincinnati will be held on the fourth day of July next, at the State Houſe. The members are deſired to meet preciſely at nine o'clock in the morning, at which time and place ſuch members of the different State Societies as are in the city will be pleaſed to give their attendance.

The Society will dine at Mr. Richardet's, in Tenth-ſtreet. Dinner on table at 4 o'clock.

June 23. J. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,
NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 20, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaſter, Carliſle, &c. are requeſted to re-publiſh the above.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine-Hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle, and ſtate of Delaware, and ſold by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Cruikſhank, Campbell, and Carey, Bookſellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious Syſtem of Huſbandry, adapted to the different ſoils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philoſophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different ſoils and manures are analized, ſhewing their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmoſpherical influences; the beſt method of conſtructing and managing the farm-yard, ſo as to be the moſt beneficial to the farmer; to make compoſts and fertilizing ſteeps, and a new, cheap and effectual alkaline manure; of improving wet and ſwampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of ſowing land under tillage, in rotation, with graſſes, ſuch as clover, trefoil, lucerne, ſaintfoin, burnet, and rye graſs, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a deſcription of ſeveral ſorts of ploughs; the beſt method of ploughing, fallowing, and preparing the land; the time for ſowing, and quantity to be ſown, of every ſort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and ſeveral curious gentlemen; the beſt method of raiſing turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten ſheep on them, in pens made of hurdles; raiſing and drying of hops; to make butter and cheeſe, with a deſcription of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and innoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to make a compoſition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much ſtronger than common; a ſketch of a brew-houſe, with its proper utenſils, on a plan fit for family uſe, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a deſcription of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plaiſh hedges; the beſt method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, ſheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diſeaſes they are ſubject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horſes; to know their age and ſeveral diſeaſes, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different ſorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the ſeveral wines, with the method of drying the grape for raiſins, the culture of the fig and almond-tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rheubarb, turmeric, ſaffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical deſcription of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rheubarb, turmeric and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the ſaffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other uſeful and intereſting jubjects.

Thoſe ſubſcribers who have not received their books, are requeſted to get them from the reſpective places where they ſubſcribed their names. † 6w.

STRAYED or ſtolen, about the 13th of this inſtant, out of the paſture of AZARIAH LEWIS, Newtown townſhip, Delaware county, Pennſylvania, a well made black MARE, country bred, about 14½ hands high, a ſmall ſtar, ſome white on her far hind foot, ſhort tail, with ſome grey hairs, in good order, uſed to work, can pace and trot. Whoever will inform where ſhe may be had, ſhall have four dollars, if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief, thirty dollars.

Newtown, 21ſt June, 1794. *

WANTED,

THREE or four ſtrong, healthy lads, from 13 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the bricklaying buſineſs; ſuch lads, if applying ſoon, and coming of reputable parents from the country, will have the preference, and meet with good encouragement. Apply to the ſubſcriber, No. 188, North Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. * JOHN ROBBINS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral pieces and parcels of lands, in the townſhips of Burlington and Willingborough, formerly belonging to William Smith, Eſqr. late of the city of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate, or without legally diſpoſing of the ſame, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey, Eſqr. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, commiſſioners to make partition of the aforeſaid lands to and amongſt the heirs of the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, and any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, do intend to meet at the houſe of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the ſecond day of the eighth month, Auguſt, next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and either by ourſelves, or in conjunction with the ſame Chief Juſtice, by ballot, to allot and aſcertain the ſhares and parts aforeſaid, purſuant to the act of Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey. Given under our hands, this twentieth day of the Sixth month, June, A. D. 1794.

MOSES KEMPTON,
AARON WILLS,
DANIEL SMITH.

By the ſhip Union, Capt. Johnſon, arrived at Boſton from Ireland, in 31 days, we have the following advices, viz.

BRUSSELS, April 25.

THEY write from Valenciennes of Yeſterday's date, that ſince the 18th only, the Auſtrians have loſt 3000 men killed, and as many wounded—The wounded are diſpoſed of in the private houſes in Valenciennes and Le Queſnoy; for they arrive hourly in ſuch numbers, as to make it impoſſible to diſpoſe of them in hoſpitals and churches.

The capture of Oneglia (a port town in Italy, ſituated on the Mediterranean) is of the utmoſt importance to the French, for ſituation on the ſea ſhore it will facilitate the introduction of proviſions and other neceſſaries into France, and will alſo expoſe Piedmont to the irruptions of the enemy.

VALENCIENNES, May 2.

The garriſon of Landrecies, to the amount of ſeven thouſand ſix hundred men, paſſed this morning by the glacis of our city. It is ſaid that before the ſiege, the garriſon amounted to nine thouſand men. The town was ſo injured by the fire of the beſiegers, that there are ſcarce twelve houſes which have not received ſome damage.

MANHEIM, April 30.

A grand council of war was held yeſterday at Heidelberg, the reſult of which is ſaid to have been that the Auſtrians are immediately to repaſs the Rhine and commence offenſive operations.

We juſt learn that the French after driving back the Pruſſian advanced poſts, have taken poſeſſion of Lunſheim and Frankenthal.

CAMP near TOURNAY, May 6.

We have hurried hither with extraordinary expedition and exceſſive fatigue and inconvenience, but ſince our arrival at our preſent encampment, we have been perfectly inactive.

Pichegreu is ſtill ſtationed a ſhort diſtance from Courtray which is covered by his camp: His army is very numerous, and fluſhed with their late ſucceſs are likely to diſpute with us the poſſeſſion of the fertile country of which we are now maſters.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in the late affairs, amount to 3500 killed and taken priſoners, with the loſs of 22 pieces of cannon, &c.

The enemy beſides gaining very conſiderable plunder, have, by their incurſions, completely deranged our plan of operations.

Pichegreu, by his preſent poſition, obliges the Poſt, &c. from this to Oſtend, to go round by Ghent; and ſo great has been the apprehenſion of the French advancing to Ghent, that the greateſt part of our military ſtores have been removed from thence to Antwerp.

OSTEND, May 1.

"Menin was taken by ſtorm yeſterday.

"It is ſaid that all the Emigrants with La Chatre their Colonel, were put to death. The garriſon conſiſted of about three thouſand men.

The 8th regiment of the Iriſh Light Dragoons, who ſet out yeſterday to join the duke of York's army, returned this morning.

All the tranſports are preparing to go out by this tide if poſſible, as is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the French intend to pay us a viſit.

NATIONAL COVENTION,
9th Floreal—28th April.
Naval and Military Operations.

Barrere from the Committee of Public Safety, gave the following account of the operations of the naval and military forces of the Republic.

He informed the Convention that eight prizes had been brought into Breſt, L'Orient, and Rochfort, but that on the other hand, two French frigates, on their way from Concale to Breſt, had fallen in with ſome Engliſh men of war. One had been captured, the fate of the other was not yet known. A third which was preſent, had returned to port.

ARMY OF THE ARDENNES.

The ſucceſs of the army of the Ardennes is equal to our moſt ſanguine expectations. The diſpatches of the 6th Floreal, (April 25) ſtate, that the army has been engaged with the enemy for three days ſucceſſively, and that 1200 Auſtrians have BITTEN THE DUST.

On the 7th of Floreal, (April 26) the army rendered itſelf maſter of the heights of Boiſe, with conſiderable loſs on the part of the enemy.

Army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees.

Equal ſucceſs attends the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees—All Spaniſh Cordagne is in the power of the Republic. The brave Dagobert having taken the city of Urgel, retired to d'Puycerda, to wait for reinforcements for the purpoſe of attacking the citadel, the enemy having cut down the bridge which led into the town.--Here I am ſorry to ſay, that this brave General was killed by a cannon ball. The National Deputies immediately appointed Doppet in his ſtead. The proceſs verbal will contain an account of the ſervices which Dagobert has rendered to the Republic.

April 29.

Letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the army of the North to the Committee of Public Safety.

Courtray, April 27.

Yeſterday the army put itſelf in motion in all points. Its firſt movements were followed by important ſucceſſes. We took Courtray and our line advances in front towards the enemy's territory. We have no time to give you the details; to morrow we hope to be able to announce freſh advantages. The troops fought with incredible valour.—We took ſeveral magazines of proviſions, which we have ſent to Liſle, and likewiſe ſeveral priſoners and cannon.

(Signed) RICHARD and CHOUDIEUX.

Letter from Pichegru, General in chief of the Army of the North.

Head Quarters at Courtray, 8 Floreal.

Yeſterday the attack was general on all the lines from Dunes Libre to Givet, and perhaps even the army of the Rhine; I am ignorant as yet of what has paſſed in the centre and the right. The left has ſucceeded in the attack; we entered here about five o'clock in the afternoon; the enemy did not make all the reſiſtance, of which the poſt was capable, and we have not loſt one man. We have taken 100 priſoners, of whom four are officers of Artillery. Ypres and Menin are ſtill occupied by the enemy, but already blocked up by different bodies of troops, who are waiting for thoſe who are here; and who are to attack the latter, when they ſhall have made ſure of their ground. At Courtray were ſeveral magazines of forage, hay, grain, &c. We hope to obtain part of it. We are going to put into a ſtate of requiſition the iron, ſteel, hides, &c. and we will drain from the country every thing that we can.

(Signed) "PICHEGREU."

Letter from Rheird and Coudien, Repreſentatives of the army of the North.

Head-Quarters, of Flamertin, 10 Floreal, 28th April.

We expect the reſult of the general attack. On the left we had the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. We are in Furnes and Courtray. We continue our victorious march into Belgium. We learn in the mean time that the army of the Ardennes has triumphed at Beaumont, and that the junction of the diviſion of the Ardennes, and Maubeuge has been effected, which puts that place out of danger. Our attacks of the centre in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant ſucceſs. Thrice we have attacked, but victory is dubious, owing to the diſaffection and cowardice of ſeveral officers. Richard repairs thither. The ardour and confidence of the ſoldiers are at their height. There are only in Menin 5000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. We wiſh there were more.

May 7.

In the diſtrict of Luxembourgh, General Jourdan ſtill keeps poſſeſſion of Arlon, by which means he has cut off the communication between the army of General Beaulieu and that of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

LONDON, May 5.
Official Letters.

Whitehall, May 3.

Mr. Times, one of his majeſty's meſſengers arrived this morning with a letter from his royal highneſs the duke of York to the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated Cateau, April 30, 1794, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requeſted a ſuſpenſion of arms for forty eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was abſolutely refuſed and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a ſecond requeſt, was extended to an hour. Before however, this time was elapſed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very ſhort conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garriſon (about 5000) ſhould be priſoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen ſo ſoon, makes up for the diſagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which general Clairfayt had at Moucron. This poſt had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of major-general Oenhauſen, the night before: but the enemy having in a manner ſurrounded it, general Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with ſix battalions of Auſtrians, was at laſt obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new poſition, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has deſired me to march this evening, as quick as poſſible, to St. Amond, and from thence if neceſſary, to Tournay, to the aſſiſtance of general Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, &c.
FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

May 9.

Whitehall, May 6.

A Letter of which the following is an Extract, dated St. Amond, May 2, 1794, was yeſterday received from His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"IN conſequence of the Emperor's requeſt, which I mentioned in my letter of the 30th, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before laſt, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yeſterday evening; but from the exceſſive heat of the day, and a ſevere ſtorm which laſted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

"I went over by appointment to day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to conſult with him upon the neceſſary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the ſame time, an opportunity to enquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

"General Clairfayt told me that the enemy had taken the advantage of his abſence at Denain to attack and carry the poſt of Moucron, and conſequently Courtray itſelf, which was incapable of defence That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy as ſoon as ſix battalions of Auſtrian Infantry, which had been ſent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before hand with them, and began themſelves the attack: That his troops behaved with much courage and reſolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack begun, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that, as ſoon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country—they fell into a confuſion, from which it was even impoſſible to rally them.

"I have not as yet received the returns of the loſs upon this occaſion; but I fear it is pretty conſiderable.

"The brave garriſon of Menin, under the command of Major General Hammerſtain, after ſuſtaining the attack for four days, finding no probabilty of ſuccour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy which they effected without any great loſs, though continually harraſſed in their march.

"This garriſon conſiſted of four battalions of his Majeſty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the Loyal Emigrants,

"I am ſorry that, from recent changes in the diſtribution of the troops of Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much. They retired to Inglemunſter.

"The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country."

FREDERICK.

The following Advices are extracted from London and Liverpool papers to the 11th May, brought by the ship VICTORY, arrived at New-York on Friday last, and the ship AMIABLE, Capt. Thompson, arrived here on Sunday last, in 48 days from Liverpool.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, April 30, 1794.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, dated Cateau, April 25, 1794, was last night received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Cateau, April 25, 1794.

SIR,

IN consequence of a request from the Prince of Cobourg, I sent, the day before yesterday, a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have assembled at the Camp de Cæsar, near Cambrai. This patrole, with which General Otto went himself, found the enemy in great force, and so strongly posted at the village of Villers en Cauchie, that he sent back for a reinforcement, which I immediately detached; it consisted of two squadrons of the Zetchwitz Cuirassiers, Major-General Mansel's Brigade of heavy cavalry, and the eleventh regiment of light dragoons.

As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place soon after day break. He then ordered two squadrons of hussars, and two squadrons of the fifteenth regiment of light dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success; and finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence, but, by some mistake, General Mansel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpose. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat, in great confusion, into Cambrai, with the loss of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon.

The gallantry displayed by these troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the highest honour; and, considering the danger of their situation, when left without support, the loss they experienced is not considerable. The only officer wounded was Capt. Aylett, of the 15th regiment, who had the misfortune to be severely wounded by a bayonet in the body.

Inclosed I transmit a return of the killed, wounded and missing upon this occasion.

The first parallel at Landrecies is in such forwardness, that it is intended to night to convey the cannon into the batteries, which are to open to morrow. The enemy attempted this morning to make two sorties, but were driven back with considerable loss.

I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, &c. in the action on the 24th of April, 1794.

Royal Horse Guards. 1 Horse killed, 1 ditto wounded, 2 ditto missing.

3d Dragoon Guards. 1 quarter-master, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, 46 horses, killed, 2 rank and file, 1 horse wounded, 7 rank and file missing.

1st Regt. Dragoons. 1 rank and file, 2 horses killed, 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

11th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file killed.

15th Light Dragoons. 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 19 horses killed, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

Officer wounded. Captain Aylett.

One surgeon's mate, 3d Dragoon Guards, killed.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant-General.

The letters, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the right honorable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Heights above Cateau, April 26, 1794.

SIR,

IT is from the field of battle that I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for his majesty's information, with the glorious success which the army under my command have had this day.

At day-break this morning the enemy attacked me on all sides. After a short but severe conflict, we succeeded in repulsing them with considerable slaughter. The enemy's General, Chapuy, is taken prisoner, and we are masters of thirty-five pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behaviour of the British cavalry has been beyond all praise.

It is impossible for me, as yet, to give any account of the loss sustained by his majesty's troops. I have reason to believe that it is not considerable.

The only officers of whom I have any account as yet, and who, I believe, are all who have fallen on this occasion, are Major-Gen. Mansel, Capt. Picot, and Capt. Fellows, of the third Dragoon Guards.

The army under his Imperial majesty was attacked at the same time, and the only particulars with which I am acquainted at present are, that the enemy were likewise repulsed with great loss.

I shall not fail to send you a more full account by the first opportunity.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by my aid-de-camp, Captain Murray, who will be able to give you any further information that you may wish to receive.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Cateau, April 26, 1794.

SIR,

IN addition to my letter written immediately after the engagement, I have just learned from his Imperial majesty, that General Count Kingsky and General Bellegarde, after having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter from Prisches, had pursued them as far as day-light would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and have taken twenty-two pieces of cannon, so that we are already in possession of fifty-seven pieces of ordnance, taken from the enemy this day. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right hon. Henry Dundas.

May 3.

A dispatch from his royal highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State of the Home Department.

Cateau, April 28, 1794.

SIR,

As I thought his majesty might wish to be informed, as soon as possible, of the success which the Combined Troops under my command had on the 26th inst. I dispatched my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Murray, from the field of battle, and take this opportunity of giving you some further details concerning the action.

It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the Sea.

The Corps, which attacked that under my command, consisted of a column of eight and twenty thousand men, and seventy-nine pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambrai the preceding night at twelve o'clock, and a smaller one, whose force I am not justly acquainted with, which moved forwards by the way of Premont and Marets.

The enemy formed their line at day break in the morning, and under favour of a fog, advanced to the attack of the Village in my front, which, being occupied by Light Troops only, they possessed themselves of without much resistance; and advanced formed their attack upon the Village of Troisville, into which they had actually entered, but were dislodged again by the well directed fire of grape shot from two British six pounders, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Congreve.

Their movements being now plainly seen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the Cavalry of the Right Wing, consisting of the Austrian Cuirassier Regiment of Zetchwitch, of the Blues, 1st, 3d, 5th, Dragoon Guards, and Royals, under the command of Lieutenat General Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilst by a severe cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some Light Troops likewise were directed to turn, if possible, their light flank; but having received a very severe fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire. They however immediately rallied, and, after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon.

General Otto completely succeeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear, and, although they at first attempted to resist, they were soon thrown into confusion, and the slaughter was immense. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

Lieutenant General Chapuy, who commanded this corps with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, were taken.

While this was passing on the right, we were not less fortunate on our left.

The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards to observe the enemy's column, which was advanced from Premont and Marats, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two squadrons of Arch Duke Ferdinand's Hussars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with so much spirit and impetuosity, as to defeat them completely. Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; ten pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Lieutenant General Otto for the manner in which he conducted the movements of the cavalry of the right wing, as well as to Prince Schwartzenberg and Colonel Vyse, (the latter of whom commanded two brigades of British cavalry after General Mansel's death) for the spirit and gallantry with which they led on the troops.

The coolness and courage manifested by all the officers and soldiers of his majesty's troops demanded my highest acknowledgments; and it is a duty I owe to them, to desire that you will lay my humble recommendation of them before his majesty.

Enclosed I send the returns of the killed and wounded, which I am happy to find are not so considerable, as, from the severity of the action, might have been expected.

The enemy, in three columns, attacked likewise the army under his Imperial Majesty: They were however, repulsed with considerable loss, and driven back under the cannon of Guise.

I am, Sir, your's,

FREDERICK.

P. S. From the reports which I had received when I dispatched Captain Murray, I mentioned Captain Pigot as killed; but it is with singular satisfaction that I find, that, though severely wounded, he is still alive, and not without hopes of recovery.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Total of killed, wounded and missing.

Officers. 2 killed, 4 wounded, 1 missing.

Quarter-masters. 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Serjeants. 1 killed, 8 wounded.

Rank and File. 52 killed, 87 wounded, 5 missing.

Horses. 133 killed, 1 wounded, 2 taken by the enemy, 65 missing.

Officers names.

Major General Mansel and Lieutenant Fellows, killed.

Captain Pigot, Lieut. Moore and Lieut. Froom, wounded.

Captain Mansel missing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant General.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Colonel Craig, Adjutant General, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for the home department.

Deynse, April 30, 1794.

SIR,

GENERAL WALMODEN's Aid de Camp is this instant arrived here with the disagreeable news, that yesterday the enemy attacked the post at Moucron, where Gen. Clairfait, with some battalions of Austrians, had joined the Hanoverians, and that after a long and severe action, they had forced our people to retire with the loss of some cannon and tumbrils. Menin still held out last night; but the event, by rendering an immediate succour impossible, obliges us to look up to the loss of that post as an almost necessary consequence.

I have the honor, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

BRUSSELS, May 2.

"Never was panic so sudden and so great as that which had been caused here by the irruption of the French into Flanders. The utmost pains were taken to conceal the fact, and it was only by circumstances that it came at all to our knowledge. Many hundreds of families with precipitation took shelter here. The grand reserve of Hanoverian artillery, consisting of 1000 horses, and of 200 waggons, which were at Otterloe, near Bruges, have arrived here, and encamped just beyond the Flanders gate. The grand hospital arrived yesterday also from Ghent in 400 waggons, together with the army chest of the English, and the depots of stores that had been made for the use of the armies in that place. A train also of Austrian artillery which had set out from here the day before yesterday for Tournay, have returned, finding that the French had flanked the environs of Ghent. These marks of serious apprehension could not be concealed, and we have been all in confusion; the emigrants have applied to the minister in the utmost dread, to learn, whither in case of necessity they shall retire. And at Ghent, the approach of the French has occasioned a serious tumult. The populace of that place, who have always favoured the French, seeing the sick hotpital removed, the treasure or stores, considered these as unequivocal proofs of the certain arrival of the French, and they broke into acts of sedition and pillage. By the seasonable exertions of the military force, the rioters were overcome, after fifty of them had been shot in the streets.

"The plan of the French attack was entirely after their accustomed manner. It extended through all the line of the frontier, from the Luxembourg down to the sea, and with such myriads of men, as to give to the combined armies an idea of the enormous power through which they have to penetrate. No fewer than 22,000 men composed the effective armies with which they made this formidable onset; and if we may judge of them by the party of prisoners brought in here after the battle of the 28th, never were troops better equipped. We have no account this day that Beaulieu has beaten the French at Steinfort; but we think it impossible that with his 15,000 men, he can have been able to give battle to the French army of more than double the force.

"As soon as Landrecy had surrendered, of which I wrote you an account in my last, the prince sent eight battalions of Dutch troops to take the little fortress of Avesnes by escalade.

"Our accounts from Flanders, though so near, are so contradictory, that we cannot trust to any report. At this moment we hear a terrible cannonade, which is said to be near Tournay and Courtray, and that Beaulieu has given battle to the French, but I cannot speak to you on any authority of the facts."

The French, by the last accounts, which indeed are those of yesterday, had advanced within two leagues of Ghent. Many of the inhabitants have come here with their most valuable effects.

We are in constant expectation of the fate of Flanders being decided by a general engagement.

WARSAW, April 16.

A Prussian General arrived here yesterday, accompanied by a great number of officers, and escorted by a detachment of Prussian Hussars. This General went immediately to Baron Von Igelstrohm, the General in Chief of the Russian forces in Poland. It is supposed that this visit had for its object a conference between the two Generals, respecting such measures as shall be taken by the two powers, in order to co-operate against the insurgents. The head quarters of the Prussian troops have lately been established at Lomienka, one league distance from Warsaw.

General Kosciusko is at present with his main army in the neighbourhood of Cracow, near Promnick, where he has raised strong intrenchments. General Ratzniski, with a body of 4000 men of the disaffected Polish troops from Wollhynia, has lately marched to the principality of Chelm, where he was joined by another body of troops under General Czapski; and we understand that they are now both on their march to reinforce the army under Kosciusko. There are likewise accounts, that the latter corps has already passed the Vistula at Josephow, about 25 leagues from this Capital.

There have also been insurrections in Lithuania. The Foot Guards of that Province have been surrounded by Russian troops, before they were disbanded, and at the same time disarmed.

The late Crown-marshal Radiehenoski had been arrested by the Russian troops at the small town of Novogrod. The Russians are said to have plundered the magnificent Chateau, belonging to Prince Czartorinski, at Pulaw, about 18 leagues distance from hence, in consequence of a report there in circulation, that the son of that Prince has joined the party of the Insurgents at Cracow.

The following most important intelligence from Poland was sent to us as the Paper was going to press.

That the insurgents, advancing with great speed from Cracow, had attacked Warsaw, which, after a furious and most destructive bombardment, they had taken. That the king of Poland had been obliged to retire, with the Prussian and Russian troops into the Citadel, to which the Patriots were laying siege when the above intelligence was sent away.

VALENCIENNES, May 1.

On the capture of General Chapuy, in the engagement of the 26th, it was discovered by some papers in his possession, that a diversion was to be made, by a force consisting of at least 50,000 men, in West Flanders. The Prince of Cobourg, on this discovery, immediately detached a corps of Austrians, consisting of about 10,000 men, together with a part of the British cavalry, and the 14th, 37th and 53d regiments of foot, to reinforce Gen. Clairfait, whose head-quarters are at Tournay. At first it was imagined, that this would be sufficient, but further advices being received yesterday, the remainder of the British army was ordered to be in readiness to strike their tents, and to march early to-morrow morning. On the arrival of another express about eight o'clock, the whole of the British army remaining in the neighbourhood of Le Cateau, was ordered to march at ten o'clock the same night, and to proceed without halting to St. Amand, a distance of at least nine leagues. We may conceive from this the urgency of the service, on which they were ordered. This morning the Duke of York, with some General Officers and Aid-du-Camps, arrived in Valenciennes, and soon after the army passed through on its route to St. Amand. It is from thence to proceed to Tournay, near which place we must soon expect another general action.

LONDON, May 2.

The French are in great force at Worms, and have with them a considerable train of artillery.—Lautern has a garrison of 6000 Sans Culottes, which was reinforced on the 21st ult. by two fine regiments of hussars.

On the 23d ult. the Prussian troops quartered at Cologne received orders to march back to the environs of Mentz.

The combined Powers have taken, in the course of nine days, viz. from 17th to the 26th of April, no less than ninety one pieces of cannon from the French.

On the 17th,	31 Cannon.
24th,	3
26th,	57

La Pomone and La Barbet French frigates, taken by the Flora and Arethusa, came into Spithead on Monday last.

The King of Prussia is to take the command in person of the 62,400 men, for which we are to pay. This is generally considered as good security against their coming to any harm.

May 5. The letters which we received this morning by the Flanders Mail, mention, that a general engagement was expected to take place immediately between the French and General Clairfait. The latter, reinforced by 18000 Prussians, and by the Duke of York's army, possesses a force superior to that of the former, which does not amount in Flanders to above 35000 men.

The Emperor's Minister at Ratisbon has announced that the Prince of Conde's corps, as well as the Prussian contingent of 20000 men, are to act with the army of the Empire. The Electorate of Bavaria are willing to add their contingent to this force, formed for the general defence, but will not permit their troops to act in the Netherlands.

Letters from the Bosnian Confines say, that the Bosniacks are assembling in great numbers upon the banks of the Licka,

with the intention of forming a camp: the oftenſible reaſon of theſe preparations is, that theſe troops are to be employed againſt the rebels under the Pacha of Scutari. The Auſtrians, on their ſide, are aſſembling a force, to oppoſe them in caſe of neceſſity.

According to information from Turkey, Grand Seigneur has ordered that the whole of his army ſhould be ready to take the field by Auguſt.

The attack of the enemy on the allied army on the 26th ult. was more general than at firſt expected. As ſoon as they had plundered Courtray, they ſet it on fire; and what will greatly enrich them in the plunder of Menin, is, the circumſtance of the fair being held there at the time they attacked it.

The great objects of Pichegru in this invaſion of Weſt Flanders, and for which he has rendered his column ſtronger than the others, is no doubt to get at the chief depots of the allies' magazines and military ſtores; but the more he is loaded with plunder the ſlower will be his retreat, and there was a report at Oſtend juſt before the laſt packet ſailed, that the reinforcements ſent Gen. Clairfait had come up with Pichegru, defeated him with great ſlaughter, and retaken all his waggons laden with plunder. We hope this will be confirmed.

May 6.

We learn from the moſt indubitable authority, that government has received intelligence from Warſaw of the moſt important nature.

Among other particulars it is mentioned, that an inſurrection took place on the 17th of April, againſt the Ruſſian party in that town, which was followed by a dreadful maſſacre.

It further ſtates, that the Ruſſian commander in chief, Ingerſtroom, was taken priſoner by the inſurgents, who had forced that part of his army that had eſcaped the maſſacre to take refuge with the king in the citadel, which place they were cloſely inveſting at the time the accounts came away.

The Ruſſian miniſter is alſo ſaid to have fallen into the hands of the inſurguents; and a large army of Poles, from the interior of the country, as well as that under the command of Koſciuſko, are on their march with the utmoſt expedition, to cooperate with the inſurgents of Warſaw.

CINCINNATI, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes, dated May the 14th, to his friend in this place.

"A continual correſpondence is kept up, between the Britiſh commanding officer of Detroit, and the Spaniſh commanding officer of St. Louis. From letters received from gentlemen, living in the Illinois, dated May 6th, we are informed, that the Spaniſh expreſs had returned from Detroit, on or about the 1ſt inſt. and brings information that the Britiſh are making great preparations for war at that place: That the militia of Detroit, commanded by the governor of that place, and three regiments of regulars: were at Rumdebo, to act in conjunction with the Indians, againſt Gen. Wayne's army; this information comes from another quarter, by the Indians, and a great many of this river are gone to join the Britiſh ſtandard. About five days ago a man arrived from New Madrid at this place, and informs us, that garriſon is 200 ſtrong, beſides 3 gallies and 5 galliots, which had juſt arrived from New-Orleans with 40,000 dollars; this information is confirmed by letters from Kaſkaſkias; the Spaniards are in high ſpirits about the news from Detroit.

Head-Quarters, Greenville,
May 17, 1794.

The Commander in Chief is happy in the opportunity, of thus publicly expreſſing his approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Turner, of the 2d, and Enſign Lee, of the 4th Sub Legions, who with fifteen gallant troops charged and defeated three times their number of ſavages on the 13th inſt. altho' in poſſeſſion of their choice of ground, and flushed with temporary advantage over the ſmall, but the determined van guard, who with their intrepid leader, corporal James Waters, of the firſt Sub Legion, bravely fell in defence of the eſcort.—The Commander in Chief is alſo much obliged to Lieut. Clarke, of the 4th Sub Legion, and the troops under his command, for the rapidity of their march to ſupport the van guard; the precipitated flight of the ſavages, who abandoned all their packs, blankets, and proviſions, with many of their arms, produces a demonſtration that they cannot ſuſtain a determined charge.

WINCHESTER, June 23.

We hear that Mountainleader, accompanied by ſeveral other Chickaſaw Chiefs, are now on their way to Philadelphia, and are expected to paſs through this town.

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the account publiſhed in our laſt, of the defeat of an eſcort, between Fort Waſhington and Fort Hamilton; the attack was made by a party of Indians ſuppoſed to be upwards of 40, on a ſmall party of infantry, five of which were killed and ſcalped; but a party of cavalry, conſiſting of fifteen, who were at a ſmall diſtance off, came up, and charging the Indians, killed one and routed the remainder, purſuing them to a conſiderable diſtance; the charge was ſo violent, the Indians left 5 of their guns and 40 blankets, as alſo the 5 ſcalps they had taken; one of the cavalry was alſo killed.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Olive Branch, formerly Capt. Ward, of this port, from the Weſt Indies. Three days after leaving Cape Le Bran, the Captain was taken ill and died in 7 days with, we are informed, one or more of his hands.—They fortunately fell in with a veſſel bound from Philadelphia to Charleſton, from which they procured a Captain and ſome hands, who brought her into this port.—She is ordered to ride quarantine, oppoſite Hawkins's Point, until further orders from the Health officer.

June 23.

By Captain Jones, who arrived here on Saturday laſt, after a paſſage of nine days from Charleſton, we are informed, that on Tueſday evening laſt, about 6 or 8 leagues from Cape Henry, he experienced a very violent thunder ſtorm which laſted about two hours. On Wedneſday morning he diſcovered a very large ſhip, about 4 leagues diſtance from the the light-houſe, at anchor; with a ſpy glaſs he could not clearly diſtinguiſh her name, but was of opinion ſhe was the Paragon, of Boſton. She had a white figure head, yellow ſides, pierced for a few guns, quarter-galleries, and appeared to have loſt all her maſts, except the three lower, which retained ſtumps of the top maſts—her foreſail was clewed up, and appeared torn. An unfavourable light wind and ſtrong tide rendered it impoſſible for him to ſpeak her, but was informed by his pilot, that one of the pilot boats had been along ſide of her—ſhe wore a flag with thirteen ſtripes, on the foremaſt head, and a blue jack, with ſtars, was hoiſted abaft.

BOSTON, June 21.

The conduct of the court of Portugal towards the United States, during the late turmoil, has been ſuch as to demand the moſt generous acknowledgment. It has been corroborative of a fact, that national intereſt is not inconſiſtent with national politeneſs and urbanity.

From Hamburg we learn, that ſugar and coffee were a dull ſale—owing to the great quantities recently imported therein, amounting to 50,000,000 pound of the former, and 80,000,000 of the latter.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Captain Leake of the ſloop Democrat, belonging to Norwich, arrived here yeſterday from St. Bartholomews, which place he left the 12th inſt. He brings an account of *the Re-capture of Point Petre*, in Guadaloupe, by the French. The gentleman who gave him this information, ſaid that the French appeared off Point-Petre with nine ſail of men of war, who ſent a boat on ſhore, which was detained by the Engliſh; in conſequence of which, the French veſſels bore down as near to land as poſſible, landed 1200 men, and ſtormed the fort, and, after being repulſed ſeveral times, carried it. It was alſo reported, that by means of ſome people who had made their eſcape, Admiral Jervis was made acquainted with the above intelligence, who immediately collected part of his naval force, repaired to Point-Petre, and blockaded it.

The above with ſeveral other reports reſpecting the re-capture of Point Petre, were prevalent at St. Bartholomews, when Captain Leake ſailed—the truth of which was not doubted, except that of Jervis's having blockaded the place, who was ſuppoſed to have ſailed for England.

Philadelphia, July 2.

A letter from Mifflin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, dated June 22d, 1794, ſays:—Two parties of Surveyors that were out, near Chinckiclemonſe old town, have abandoned their camp and ſtores, in conſequence of their diſcovering five Indians that were painted black. One of thoſe parties returned down the Bald Eagle, and the other to Spruce creek. I ſent for information to each, and they all agree as above mentioned. Mr. Hunter, a Surveyor of Huntingdon county, was with them, and returned the 19th inſtant. I ſent a perſon to him to gain intelligence, who returned this morning, and he aſſured him that it was a fact. Further accounts ſay, that a large party of Indians have lately croſſed the Allegheney river, a ſmall diſtance above Fort Pitt, which occaſions conſiderable uneaſineſs amongſt the inhabitants on the Frontiers.

We hear, that, upon proper repreſentations being made to Mr. Fauchet, on the ſubject of the veſſel, armed by Mr. Cooper at Norfolk, and which was found in the French fleet in the Cheſapeake, that miniſter, with a frankneſs of Juſtice highly honourable to his nation, gave immediate orders for her being diſmantled.

This we are happy to obſerve is one, among many inſtances, in which Mr. Fauchet has demonſtrated his anxiety and readineſs as well to cultivate the continuance of the good correſpondence between his nation and the United States, as to preſerve the peace and harmony of the latter, relatively to the powers at war.

Sunday arrived here the brig Eliza, Capt. Vanneman, 14 days from St. Thomas's. Capt. Vanneman informs, that he was at Gaudaloupe on the 4th inſtant, on which day there arrived at St. Ann's a ſmall diſtance to the eaſtward of Point Petre, a French ſhip of the line, five frigates a cutter, and 2 prizes, and landed 1500 troops. Intelligence being ſent by expreſs to Admiral Jervis, at Baſſeterre, the Britiſh fleet of two line of battle and ſeveral other ſhips, were ſeen on the 6th, off the eaſt end of Nevis, beating up for St. Anns. And the day before Capt. Vanneman ſailed from St. Thomas's, accounts were received of Admiral Jervis having blocked up the French fleet, attacked them, and killed 600 men, and it was expected that the French forces would be compelled to ſurrender at diſcretion, as the terms of a capitulation was refuſed them.

A gentleman who arrived at New York, in the ſhip Victory, informs that they fell in with Lord Howe's fleet the 20th of May, and the next day ſpoke a Daniſh brig, which had four days before paſſed through the French fleet from the Cheſapeake.

The brig Suſannah, Capt. Baird, ſailed from Belfaſt the 7th May: She has brought 285 paſſengers, all in perfect health; and we learn by her that Mr. Rowan, the celebrated Iriſh patriot, had made his eſcape from priſon in Dublin. A reward of 1000 guineas was offered for ſecuring him.

The Courier Francois of laſt week contains the following article;

"By a letter received by the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, Capt. Goelet, from Bourdeaux, we learn, that General Galbaud arrived in France the 1ſt of April; from the port where he landed, he went freely to Paris, where he has had a hearing by the National Convention; they ſay, that ſtruck by the means of defence of Galbaud, the deputation ſent by Santhonax, has experienced the diſgrace which they had excited againſt this General in his abſence.

Several letters publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 21ſt inſt. ſtrongly indicate that the Six Nations are on the eve of joining the weſtern Tribes againſt the United States.

A letter from Brandt, dated May 30th, to the Cornplanter, invites him to a council to be held at Buffaloe creek: Another from Capt. Denny to General Gibſon, dated at Fort Franklin, June 14, repreſents that place as in an incompetent ſtate of defence:—and a third from General Wilkins, of June 16, to Col. Nevill, informs, that "the Britiſh are exerting all their influence to induce them;"—and that Cornplanter is gone to Buffaloe creek to meet Brandt and Johnſton, and to receive a meſſage from their Brethren, the weſtern Indians.

Arrived the ſhip Union, of Wiſcaſſet, Johnſon, maſter, 47 days from Bourdeaux, laſt from Ireland, in 30 days; by this veſſel we learn—"That a Convention for the common defence of the Liberty and Safety of the Daniſh commerce and Navigation of his Majeſty the King of Denmark and Norway, &c. and his Majeſty the King of Sweden, &c. was concluded at Copenhagen, March 27, 1794.

On Monday, the 22d day of June, died ſuddenly, of an inflamation of the bowels, Mr. John Cornman, aged 68 years; long an eminent ſugar refiner in this city—of him it may be truly ſaid, he was an honeſt man: He has left a numerous family and diſconſolate widow, together with many reſpectable friends, to bemoan his ſudden loſs.

His remains were interred in the Moravian burying place, on Monday following, attended by a numerous train of friends.

INFORMATION wanted,

CONCERNING a Lad, named MATTHIAS SLEAMING, who ſerved part of his apprenticeſhip to the breeches-making buſineſs with Henry Snobble, in Germantown; in the year 1780 he aſſigned over his indenture to Cooper, in Philadelphia; in the year 1782 ſaid Sleaman left Philadelphia, and no account has been given of him ſince that time. Any perſon who can give information of him, whether living or dead, will pleaſe to leave a few lines at HALL and SELLERS'S Printing-Office.

MATTHIAS SLEAMAN, ſenior.

Germantown townſhip,
June 25, 1794. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 2d day of March laſt, an apprentice lad, named Joſeph Daton, by trade a taylor, and has ſince called himſelf Joſeph Woodruff, about 17 years of age, ſhort and chunkey built, about four feet nine inches high, black complexion, thick black hair, ſometimes tied, black eyes; had on when he went away, a new ſuit of fulled linſey wolſey of a lead colour, the trowſers ſomewhat worn, a wool hat partly new, two home made linen ſhirts, one of which was new, two pair of woolen ſtockings, and a pair of thick ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in the goal of this county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY SHRINER.

FOR SALE,

One of the healthieſt places in Pennſylvania.

A Small FARM, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and within a few miles of Weſt-Cheſter; there are on it an excellent large brick houſe, a ſpring-houſe with the fineſt water, that never fails, plenty of fine fruit, and an excellent garden; it is under compleat poſt and rail fence put up laſt year, the land is kind and in good heart, a part was this year limed, for which purpoſe the farm lays convenient, 18 acres lately ſowed with clover, a good meadow, and wood ſufficient; it contains 124 acres and 116 perches; poſſeſſion may be had at any time that will ſuit the purchaſer, who may have, at a moderate and impartial valuation, the ſtock on the place, 4 plough horſes, 6 cows, a flock of fine ſheep, hogs, poultry of different kinds, farming utenſils, waggon, carts, ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. hay, wheat, rye, oats, indian corn, buckwheat and potatoes. Alſo houſhold and kitched furniture; in ſhort, any perſon wiſhing to farm on a ſmall ſcale, and wants a healthy place for his family, cannot be better ſuited in reſpect to climate, ſoil and good neighbourhood. For terms, which will be made eaſy, apply to the Commiſſioner of Loans, at No. 76, Walnut-ſtreet, or to Mrs. MOYLAN, on the premiſes.

t.f.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber, on or about the 6th day of March, 1794, gave a certain John Satterthwait, then of Kingſton, in Luzerne county, one note of hand for the ſum of £100, and I have paid the moſt part of ſaid note, I therefore forewarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, until ſaid Satterthwait, or ſome perſon for him, ſhall make a ſettlement with me.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Kingſton, Luzerne county, June 24, 1794.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Monmouth county, State of New-Jerſey, on the 16th of May laſt, a Negroe man, named Tom, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, full face, large eyes, can read and write a little; had on, and took with him, a blue worſted coat, ſnuff coloured velvet jacket, and fuſtian trowſers; ſaid Tom has changed his name, and called himſelf David: it is ſuſpected he is in Philadelphia, or between there and Newtown, as he croſſed the river Delaware about three miles above Burlington. Any perſon who ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL KETCHAM.

N. B. He having drawn a 50 dollar prize in a lottery, which he had with him, by means of which he may procure other clothes.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, ſome time in March laſt, by a certain John Vinninger, who ſaid he lived in York county, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high. This is to give ſaid Vinninger notice, or any perſon whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping her and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame the 19th day of July next, by the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Fox, on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſton townſhip, Cheſter county.

JACOB WATERS.

June 14, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 23d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Chriſtie, of a middling fair complexion, has a down look when ſpoken to, about 12 years old, 4 feet and an half high; had on when ſhe went away, a new linſey petticoat, an India ſhort gown, mixed with red and white, and a black barcelona handkerchief, and took with her ſeveral other articles of clothing; ſhe likewiſe broke open two drawers, and took out 8 or 9 dollars in money. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB BAKER.

Paſſyunk townſhip, June 24, 1794.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring the ſaid runaway at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Little Timber-creek, in Glouceſter county, New Jerſey, a large bay MARE, near ſixteen hands high, ſix years old this Spring, a natural but hard trotter, no ſhoes on when ſtole, a large lump on the top of her head, much reſembling the pole-evil.—She is much uſed to the gears, and walks remarkably ſtiff with her hind legs. Alſo ſtole the ſame night, from Samuel Brick, about half a mile from the ſubſcriber's, a Saddle about half worn, ſuppoſed to have been taken by the ſame perſon. Whoever ſecures the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief in any gaol, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and all reaſonable charges.

ISAAC BURROUGH, junr.

☞ The perſon ſuſpected of being the thief is a native of Ireland, a ſtout raw-boned fellow, named Thomas Young, and well known by the appellation of Long Tom. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowſers, and one pair of plain brown linen trowſers, an old hat, two pair of ſhoes, and large ſquare buckles, and took with him two pair of ſkates. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30. 1794.

Montgomery County, ss.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in the townships of Skippack and Perkiomen, on Friday, the 18th day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing one hundred and twenty four acres, be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances, bounded by the lands of Abraham Markley, and others; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a log barn, and other outhouses, there is an excellent spring of water near the door, a good orchard of apple, peach and pear trees, with a great number of cherry trees, of different kinds; there are ten acres of excellent meadow, and between twenty and thirty acres of choice wood land on the premises; the soil of a good quality. This farm is to be sold subject to the widow's dowry of nineteen pounds a year. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as late the property of Joseph Updegrave, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, ss.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Keyley innkeeper, in Limerick, township, on Saturday the nineteenth day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying in Limerick township, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; there are on the premises a good log house, with two rooms on a floor, a log barn, a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood land. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of John Koplin, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named AMOS WEST, about 19 years of age. Whoever takes up the said lad, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES CARUTHERS.

12th Mo. 8th, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, a dark brown HORSE, three years old last fall; he is about sixteen hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both his hind feet white, never has been shod, and trots all. Any person that will secure the said horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have sixteen dollars reward, or for the horse only, eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

Sixth Mo. 23, 1794.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber about the 19th of May last, a small red COW. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away.

Canal, Mount-pleasant, June 17, 1794.
* GERSHAR JOHNSON.

PUBLIC INN.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is removed from Nocamixon, in Bucks county, to the borough of Easton, in Northampton county, where he keeps the Public Inn at the sign of the Blue Mountain and Stage-Waggon, opposite to Mr. Pearsoll's store, where the Philadelphia and Easton Stage-Waggon puts up. He is not only supplied with the best kind of liquors, but also with all necessaries and conveneies for travellers and boarders, and will make it his constant study to give satisfaction.

† GEORGE VOGEL.

Forty-Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Middle-Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, on the seventh instant, Three Negroes, two of them women, and one boy, viz. Rachel, Mima or Jemima, and Jem. Rachel is about thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, rather about the middle size in height, inclinable to be fat, not remarkably black, she is troubled with pains, and her ancles and wrists frequently swell, is talkative, and sometimes makes use of words she don't understand. Mima, daughter of the said Rachel, is a stout likely bright mulattoe, about nineteen years of age, a number of years ago she had an inflammation in her eyes, and films grew on each of them, the white specks are yet to be discovered in one or both of them, but have grown small; she also wore a seton in the back of her neck, the marks of which it is probable may yet be discovered; when she left home, she had a small sore on one of her ancles, near the joint, her under jaw extends further out than the upper.

Jem, son of Rachel, is about 14 years old short for his age, but well set, has remarkably large projecting eyes, and shews much of their whites, he resembles his mother in colour, and somewhat in countenance.

Also ran away from the above mentioned farm, on the 19th day of September last, a Negro Man, called Adam, husband to Rachel, and father of Jem. It is supposed the above Adam came back, and persuaded the others off. He is about 38 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather lusty, has a grim aspect, is very talkative, speaks fast and somewhat through his nose, boasts much, and is a great liar, he is not remarkably black, understands farming, and is a good mower. As it is likely the above Negroes have changed their dress, it is unnecessary to describe it. Whoever takes up and secures the whole of them, so that their master gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty pounds for Adam, ten pounds for Jemima, seven pounds ten shillings for Rachel, and seven pounds ten shillings for Jem, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber. It is probable they have gone to Philadelphia, or to the borders of Chester or Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania.

7w SIDNEY GEORGE.

June 13, 1794. * tf

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Josiah Furguson, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, supposed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a scar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it somewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when stolen, a saddle and curb bridle. Whoever secures said mare, saddle, bridle and thief, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle alone, paid by

JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Bart township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant lad, named JOHN MELONE, about 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion, short hair, speaks a little on Irish dialect; had on when he went away, and took with him, an old white coat, with blue linsey lining, which was too long for him, an old striped vest, with a blue patch on the back, old linen trowsers, with a striped patch between the legs, old wool hat with a high crown, and a pair of old shoes without buckles. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, or otherwise, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 5, 1794. WILLIAM BROWN.

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1st of July, by F. Herman from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political and Theological Systems, from the creation to the present time---the only true guide to the English grammar, &c.) and others, under the inspection of the Trustees. German and English grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philosophical sciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the most expeditious manner, in a way both scientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are so pleasant and healthful, it is six miles from Philadelphia. 3m

To the FARMERS.

THE late heavy falls of rain having injured exceedingly the Bark which had been previously stripped and exposed thereto, and in a great degree deprived it of its strength and essence, and rendered it almost unfit for the purpose of tanning, and as in consequence the quantity already stripped and intended for the Philadelphia market will fall far short of the quantity necessary for the consumption of this city, the Farmers are particularly requested to continue the stripping of Bark, as the sap still runs freely, and they may rest assured of its meeting a ready sale, and of receiving a good price for it, on application to

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-street, Philadelphia.
June 9, 1794. 4w.

FOR SALE,

Either separately or together, as may best accommodate the purchaser,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Bason of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, together with the stock, utensils, &c. belonging to the same, viz.

No. 1. Consisting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a good two story brick dwelling-house, two large rooms on the first floor, and four on the second, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark mills, a bark house, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houses; the stock consists of about 2760 hides, and 7500 skins.

No. 2. Consisting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying-loft, bark-mill, a bark-house, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach-house, all of brick and almost new; also, a large convenient frame stable; the stock consists of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Consisting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two stories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-house and bark-house, which will contain about 200 cords; the stock consists of about 2160 hides.

No. 4. Consisting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick currying-shop, which at a small expence may be converted into a dwelling-house, a bark-house, beam-house and stable; the stock consists of about 1468 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, sufficient for one year's consumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has also a sufficient number of horses, carts and utensils for carrying on the business.

The purchaser may be accommodated with pasture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time past extensively concerned in the currying business also, and he offers for sale his stock and utensils in that branch of his business.

Should any person incline to purchase the whole, he will derive great advantages from stepping into an extensive old establishment, and may have any reasonable time for payment of a considerable proportion of the purchase money, on giving approved security; or should it be more agreeable to purchase only the stock, utensils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 27, South Third-street.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery county, on the Old York Road, about the 26th of May last, a dark red COW, with a white face, and some dark spots in it, shortish tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN TYSON.

6th Mo. 10th, 1794. *

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Tredyffren township, Chester county, on the 19th of May last, a bay FILLEY, having some white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her face, and one white foot, not docked, two years old; had on when he went away, a yoke tied with a string. Whoever takes up said Filley, and gives information to the owner, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

NATHANIEL JONES.

June 13. 1794 *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hatfield township, Montgomery county, on the 16th of May, a likely bay FILLEY, with some white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her forehead, one hind and one fore foot white, and has not been docked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 12, 1794. * JOHN EVANS.

CAME into the yard of the subscriber, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, between the 23d and 24th of May, a bright bay GELDING, appears to be about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, his hind feet white, and is supposed to have strayed from some waggon. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN RYAN.

June 18, 1794. *

Bucks County Academy.

ON Monday, the 16th inst. will be opened, at the Court-house in Newtown, the Bucks County Academy, under the direction of the Rev. James Boyd, who is appointed Rector and Principal Teacher. In the different schools of this institution will be taught the English, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, Geography, Composition, Oratory, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the other branches of Literature usually taught in such seminaries. Those parents who incline to send their children to this Academy for tuition, are assured by the Trustees, that no attention or assiduity will be wanting in themselves or the Teachers, to secure the proficiency of the Scholars, both in manners, learning and morals. The prices of tuition are these---for reading and writing, 10s. per quarter, for reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, 12s. 6d. and for the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher branches of literature, 25s. Boarding may be obtained for the scholars, in Newtown and its vicinity, at a reasonable rate. The salubrity and pleasantness of the situation are so well known, that it is unnecessary to comment upon them.

Newtown, June 5, 1794. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Chesnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a small white spot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said mare and thief, shall have the above reward or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5. 1794. *

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has the exclusive right of making, constructing, using and vending to others, to be used within the limits of the county of Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania, and within the limits of the state of New-York, all the machines necessary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper stories, and conveying the same from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans, of Newcastle county, state of Delaware, which patent he holds in trust, for me, my heirs and assigns, so far as the same relates to the county of Lancaster and state of New-York. Any person desirous to see my right to the said exclusive privilege, will find it on record in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaster. Gentlemen desirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be supplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, bookseller, Lancaster, Mr. Michael Forner, miller, on Conneslogo, or to Mr. Joseph Evans, near Newport, Delaware state, my agents, at the rate of thirty-three dollars for each water wheel. It will invest them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is exclusively mine, within the limits aforesaid, the public are cautioned against the imposition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other person.

JOHN EVANS.

We the subscribers, owners of merchant mills within the county of Lancaster, have examined the right of the said John Evans to the exclusive privilege above mentioned, and are so well convinced of its being vested in him, that we have taken permits under him, and in every respect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

Christian Stoner,	Christian Shank,
Jacob Kafman,	Michael Wither,
Samuel Harlacher,	John Binkly.
James & David Sterrett,	

We the subscribers, after examining the legality of the claim of the aforesaid John Evans to the patent machinery, think ourselves justifiable in taking a permit of him, for the use of our mills at Peek's Kill.

Pierre Van Courtlandt, junr.
Ebenezer Burling.

Being of the same opinion as the above subscribers, I take a permit of the said John Evans, for the mills at King's-Bridge.

John Ramsay.

We the subscribers, owners of mills within the county of Lancaster, being of the same opinion with the above subscribers, and some of us are at this time building the patent machines, and others of us preparing materials, do think it right and proper (as it becomes necessary) to take our respective permits of John Evans.

Joseph Gingrich,	Philip Frederick,
Christian Hess,	John Pfoutz,
George Eker,	Henry Scheibly,
John Anderson,	Jonas Witwer.

N. B. Gentlemen desirous of applying the aforesaid machinery to the horizontal wheels, lately invented by James Macombs, Esq; of the city of New-York, may have their permits at the rate of twenty-two dollars for each such wheel. * J. E.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 8th instant, an apprentice, lad named JOHN SLEIGHHUFF, a wheelwright by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with some freckles, black curled hair, light coloured eyes, cut the thumb off his left hand, which is not quite healed; had on when he went away, a striped coating coattee coat, trowsers and under jacket of corduroy, a pair of strong neats leather shoes, large plated buckles, with false straps, and rorum hat; carried off with him, two white linen shirts. Any person who will deliver said apprentice to 'Squire Coates, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, will be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

* JACOB STROUSE.

Northern-Liberties. June 9, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Solebury township, Bucks county, some time last month, five EWES, and three RAM LAMBS (the ewes not sheared) two of the ewes marked with a half penny in the near ear, and two half-pennies in the off year, one marked with a half-penny in the near ear, and a crop and slit in the off ear, one marked with a crop, a swallow fork and a half-penny, in the off ear, and one marked with two half-pennies in the off ear, three lambs uor marked. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them.

6th Mo. 6th, 1794. * JOHN ELY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3338.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1794.

INFORMATION wanted,

Concerning a Lad, named MATTHIAS SLEAMING, who served part of his apprenticeship to the breeches-making business with Henry Snobble, in Germantown; in the year 1780 he assigned over his indenture to Cooper, in Philadelphia; in the year 1782 said Sleaman left Philadelphia, and no account has been given of him since that time. Any person who can give information of him, whether living or dead, will please to leave a few lines at HALL and SELLERS'S Printing-Office.

MATTHIAS SLEAMAN, senior.

Germantown township,
June 25, 1794. ¶

WHEREAS I the subscriber, on or about the 6th day of March, 1794, gave a certain John Satterthwait, then of Kingston, in Luzerne county, one note of hand for the sum of £100, and I have paid the most part of said note, I therefore forewarn every person not to take an assignment of said note, until said Satterthwait, or some person for him, shall make a settlement with me.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Kingston, Luzerne county, June 24, 1794.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Middletown, Monmouth county, State of New-Jersey, on the 16th of May last, a Negroe man, named Tom, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, full face, large eyes, can read and write a little; had on, and took with him, a blue worsted coat, snuff coloured velvet jacket, and fustian trowsers; said Tom has changed his name, and called himself David: it is suspected he is in Philadelphia, or between there and Newtown, as he crossed the river Delaware about three miles above Burlington. Any person who secures said Negroe, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL KETCHAM.

N. B. He having drawn a 50 dollar prize in a lottery, which he had with him, by means of which he may procure other clothes.

WAS left with the subscriber, some time in March last, by a certain John Vinninger, who said he lived in York county, a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high. This is to give said Vinninger notice, or any person whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping her and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same the 19th day of July next, by the subscriber, at the sign of the Fox, on the Lancaster road, in Easton township, Chester county.

JACOB WATERS.

June 14, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, on the 2d day of March last, an apprentice lad, named Joseph Daton, by trade a taylor, and has since called himself Joseph Woodruff, about 17 years of age, short and chunkey built, about four feet nine inches high, black complexion, thick black hair, sometimes tied, black eyes; had on when he went away, a new suit of fulled linsey wolsey of a lead colour, the trowsers somewhat worn, a wool hat partly new, two home made linen shirts, one of which was new, two pair of woolen stockings, and a pair of thick shoes. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in the goal of this county, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid.

* HENRY SHRINER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Little Timber-creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, a large bay MARE, near sixteen hands high, six years old this Spring, a natural but hard trotter, no shoes on when stole, a large lump on the top of her head, much resembling the pole-evil.---She is much used to the gears, and walks remarkably stiff with her hind legs. Also stole the same night, from Samuel Brick, about half a mile from the subscriber's, a Saddle about half worn, supposed to have been taken by the same person. Whoever secures the Mare, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief in any gaol, that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and all reasonable charges.

ISAAC BURROUGH, junr.

☞ The person suspected of being the thief is a native of Ireland, a stout raw-boned fellow, named Thomas Young, and well known by the appellation of Long Tom. †

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Presbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaster, on the third Wednesday of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,

NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 20, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Easton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. are requested to re-publish the above.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 23d inst. from the subscriber, a servant girl, named Elizabeth Christie, of a middling fair complexion, has a down look when spoken to, about 12 years old, 4 feet and an half high; had on when she went away, a new linsey petticoat, an India short gown, mixed with red and white, and a black barcelona handkerchief, and took with her several other articles of clothing; she likewise broke open two drawers, and took out 8 or 9 dollars in money. Whoever takes up said runaway, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JACOB BAKER.

Passyunk township, June 24, 1794. *

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring the said runaway at their peril.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine-Hundred, in the county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, and sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Cruikshank, Campbell, and Carey, Booksellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious System of Husbandry, adapted to the different soils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philosophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different soils and manures are analized, shewing their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmospherical influences; the best method of constructing and managing the farm-yard, so as to be the most beneficial to the farmer; to make composts and fertilizing steeps, and a new, cheap and effectual alkaline manure; of improving wet and swampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of sowing land under tillage, in rotation, with grasses, such as clover, trefoil, lucerne, saintfoin, burnet, and rye grass, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a description of several sorts of ploughs; the best method of ploughing, fallowing, and preparing the land; the time for sowing, and quantity to be sown, of every sort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and several curious gentlemen; the best method of raising turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten sheep on them, in pens made of hurdles; raising and drying of hops; to make butter and cheese, with a description of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and innoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to make a composition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much stronger than common; a sketch of a brew-house, with its proper utensils, on a plan fit for family use, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a description of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plaish hedges; the best method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diseases they are subject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horses; to know their age and several diseases, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different sorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the several wines, with the method of drying the grape for raisins; the culture of the fig and almond-tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rheubarb, turmeric, saffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical description of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rheubarb, turmeric and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the saffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other useful and interesting subjects.

Those subscribers who have not received their books, are requested to get them from the respective places where they subscribed their names. † 6w.

WANTED,

THREE or four strong, healthy lads, from 13 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the bricklaying business; such lads, if applying soon, and coming of reputable parents from the country, will have the preference, and meet with good encouragement. Apply to the subscriber, No. 188, North Fifth-street, Philadelphia. * JOHN ROBBINS.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on or about the first day of May, 1793, and also about the beginning of December, 1793, gave a certain Adam Deshler, of Allentown, Northampton county, two notes, one for £50, and the last of them for £237:10, which notes were given by me in consideration of said Deshler's undertaking to pay like sums of money to several merchants in Philadelphia, (on account of the subscriber;) and the said Deshler not having paid the monies aforesaid, and the subscriber having paid to the said Deshler on account of said notes the sum of £126, would therefore forwarn every person not to take an assignment of said notes, as I shall not pay any part thereof. JOHN SNYDER.

Lehigh Water Gap, Northampton county, May 30, 1794. *

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Apoquimeny Hundred, Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, containing about one hundred acres of excellent timber land, exclusive of about fifteen of cleared, on which is erected a good log dwelling-house; there is a bearing orchard of good fruit, the remainder is covered with as good timber as any whatever, which of consequence must render it very valuable to the purchaser, lying only 4 miles from the landing on the Delaware, 4 from Duck-Creek cross roads, joins on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Dover, has every advantage of a public post-road and water navigation; when the price of fuel at the metropolis of Pennsylvania is considered, the advantages resulting from this estate, on account of its timber, must be obvious.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments made agreeable to the purchaser. Apply to JESSE GILBERT, innkeeper, at the sign of General Washington, No. 53, Vine-street, Philadelphia, JONATHAN GILBERT, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, near the Billet, or to the subscriber,

RICHARD LAKE,
June 10. * Attorney at Law.

WAS taken up within the subscriber's inclosures, in Solesbury, Bucks county, Phillips's Mills, near Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware river, on the 23d of 5th Mo. 1794, a chesnut sorrel MARE, supposed to be 8 or 10 years old, no natural mark, has lost the sight of one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Miller.

June 11, 1794. *

STOLEN from the market, about six weeks ago, a light bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, and about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. Siter, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockly, June 7, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen, about the 13th of this instant, out of the pasture of AZARIAH LEWIS, Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a well made black MARE, country bred, about 14½ hands high, a small star, some white on her far hind foot, short tail, with some grey hairs, in good order, used to work, can pace and trot. Whoever will inform where she may be had, shall have four dollars, if strayed, and if stolen, for mare and thief, thirty dollars.

Newtown, 21st June, 1794. *

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised at No. 18, North Third-street, Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-street, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-street, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the several pieces and parcels of lands, in the townships of Burlington and Willingborough, formerly belonging to William Smith, Esqr. late of the city of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate, or without legally disposing of the same, that we, the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esqr. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, commissioners to make partition of the aforesaid lands to and amongst the heirs of the same William Smith, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the second day of the eighth month, August, next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and ascertain the shares and parts aforesaid, pursuant to the act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. Given under our hands, this twentieth day of the Sixth month, June, A. D. 1794.

MOSES KEMPTON,
AARON WILLS,
DANIEL SMITH.

Montgomery County, ss.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in the townships of Skippack and Perkiomen, on Friday, the 18th day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing one hundred and twenty-four acres, be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances, bounded by the lands of Abraham Markley, and others; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a log barn, and other outhouses, there is an excellent spring of water near the door, a good orchard of apple, peach and pear trees, with a great number of cherry trees, of different kinds; there are ten acres of excellent meadow, and between twenty and thirty acres of choice wood land on the premises; the soil of a good quality. This farm is to be sold subject to the widow's dowry of nineteen pounds a year. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as late the property of Joseph Updegrave, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, ss.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Keyley innkeeper, in Limerick, township, on Saturday the nineteenth day of July next a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying in Limerick township, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; there are on the premises a good log house, with two rooms on a floor, a log barn, a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood land. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of John Koplin, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, a dark brown HORSE, three years old last fall; he is about sixteen hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both his hind feet white, never has been shod, and trots all. Any person that will secure the said horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have sixteen dollars reward, or for the horse only, eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

Sixth Mo. 23, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
And sold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a striking likeness, executed in a masterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.

The Young Book-Keeper's Assistant, 6s. 3d.
Swan's British Architect, 37s. 6d.
Paine's ditto, 30s.
Town and Country Builder's Assistant, 22s. 6d.
The Ready Reckoner, or Traders sure Guide, 3s. 9d.
Æsop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.
The Mirror, a periodical paper, published at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.
The Religious Courtship, 4s. 8d.
The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,
With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2, 1794. eop3m

Scriptural Geography.

This Day is published, and to be sold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-street, and the principal Booksellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND, and those Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL'S Voyage from Jerusalem to Rome, as described by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apostles.

No. I.

The FARMER'S *and* IMPROVER'S FRIEND.

IT is peculiarly happy for the people of the United States, that their diſtance from the ſcene of war in Europe leaves them an opportunity to cultivate, with little interruption, the beſt intereſts of their country. Our ſavage nemies in the Weſtern Territory, and on the coaſts of Barbary, are evils of the moſt painful nature, which have been too probably produced by graſping projects of unfeeling politicians. But theſe poiſoned arrows, with which certain pious civilized powers appear to have ſecretly aſſailed us, are abſolutely impotent, both as to our ſafety and property. The beſt method of terminating their injurious, though limited effects, is to cultivate in our reſpective walks the capacities of our country, while our government is engaged in the plans and operations which have been authoriſed by the laws to mitigate and remove them.

Suggeſtions, which are intended to improve the condition of the eſtabliſhed farmer, and of the improver of new lands, are "*the mite*," which theſe papers are deſigned to contribute to the maſs of public advantage.—If they ſhould produce no other benefit, it is hoped they may ſerve to awaken the attention of thoſe, who are unable to treat with judgment theſe intereſting parts of our internal œconomy.

IRRIGATION, or WATERING LANDS.

The worſe lands are, the more profitable it is to turn over them the ſtreams of water, ſmall or large, which ariſe ſo high as to be led over their ſurface. The ſides of ſteep hills, and ground too ſtony to be ploughed, are rendered very profitable by this practice. In France, lands were rented in 1789 for thirty-one dollars per acre, in ſome inſtances, and were mowed three times in the ſeaſon. Spring water is better for the purpoſe than that of rivers. Muddy water is not ſo good as clear, eſpecially for ſome time before the crop is to be taken off, becauſe it leaves the graſs full of grit and dirt. Rivers have been turned at the public expence in France over a great tract of worthleſs ſtony land, which have become thereby valuable. In the ſouthern departments the French farmers water every twelve days in dry ſeaſons, but in moiſt only once in three or four weeks. Great œconomy of the water ſhould be obſerved. Good lands, which brought high rents and prices, have been leaſed or ſold for double the ſums, after they have been prepared for irrigation or warering. Lands judiciouſly and completely watered, coſt leſs expence and labour, and produce more neat profit, than any other farm lands.

Irrigation is equally good for gardening. It is eaſily practiced, by placing gardens where watering can be eaſily, cheaply, and conſtantly effected. It is often practiced by a wheel, ſo conſtructed as to raiſe the water nearly its whole diameter, and turned for a part of an hour in the morning or evening by a horſe or an ox.

Watering would be a great addition to the clover cultivation, which is ſo happily extending in this country; and it will convert the very worſt ſtony lands into fine ſheep paſtures.

The beach lands of this country are a proof, upon a large ſcale, of the effects of irrigation or watering. They are irrigated by nature, being moiſtened by very ſmall ſpringy veins to the toes of the hills. They are irrigated by the divine hand.

CLEARING LANDS.

The great point to be effected by the improvers of our new counties is, to clear their lands of wood with expedition. Every thing, which can conſume wood, is therefore uſeful and convenient to them. In this view, it is very important that the parties of new ſettlers which are yearly beginning improvements, ſhould attend to the manufactory of pot-aſh. The ſales of pot-aſh made in the firſt year will enable them to hire hands to clear in the ſecond, and ſo on through the following years. It is like an addition to their crop, and is practiced by the New-England ſettlers in the ſtate of New-York. Every ſtore-keeper in the little villages that are ariſing in the new country, might buy aſhes of the new ſettlers around him, in exchange for goods, and he might profitably make pot-aſh of them at leiſure times. Men of capital, who are carrying on large plans of improvement, will find ſuch purchaſes of aſhes from thoſe who ſettle round them very encouraging. A poor neighbour, who can procure for himſelf a garment, a farming implement, or a week's food, for a few buſhels of aſhes, would be greatly aſſiſted and ſupported by it. Like the conſtant falling of the rains of heaven upon the teeming earth, ſuch timely ſupplies would occaſion early production and comfort, even in ſmall and infant ſettlements.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribe, on the 24 h ult. a Negro MAN, named JOHN (he adds Scott) aged about 24 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his hair very ſhort, he is not very black, and has a handſome countenance; he can read, and is learning to write; he took with him a black broadcloth coat nearly new, a pair of good leather breeches, a brown ſhort riding waiſtcoat, a green cloth waiſtcoat, laced at the pockets, ſome old ſilk ſtockings marked I. Gunn, and many other articles of clothing. If he returns previous to my departure for Georgia, I will give him his freedom on his arriving at the age of thirty one years. Any gentleman of my acquaintance will greatly oblige me by furniſhing the ſaid ſervant with the neceſſary means for his joining me. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him on board their veſſels, and the above reward will be given to any perſon who will induce the ſaid ſervant to return.

July 1. * JAMES GUNN.

BOSTON, June 30.

Riots, &c.

In conſequence of a rioteus aſſembling of perſons at various parts of the town, for two or three nights paſt, and deſtroying ſeveral buildings, a meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held yeſterday, and ſeveral ſpirited reſolutions entered into for preventing a repetition of the outrages, and his excellency the Governor was pleaſed to iſſue the following proclamation on the ſubject.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By his Excellency Samuel Adams, Eſq; Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,

A Proclamation.

Whereas it has been repreſented to me, that certain perſons, unknown, the laſt evening, and ſeveral evenings before, did riotouſly and tumultuouſly aſſemble in the town of Boſton in diſguiſe, and with force and violence illegally enter the houſes of certain perſons, break their furniture, and in ſeveral inſtances pull down parts and in others the whole of their dwelling-houſes, in violation of the laws and of the rights of ſecurity and of property, therein guaranteed to every citizen. And whereas it is of great importance to the peace and order of this commonwealth, and the due execution of the laws thereof againſt ſuch riotous proceedings, that ſuch high handed offenders be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of the Council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby requiring all juſtices of the peace, the ſheriff and his deputies of the county of Suffolk, and the conſtables of the town of Boſton, to uſe their utmoſt endeavors for diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to juſtice, any one or more concerned in thoſe riotous and unlawful proceedings, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and dealt with according to law, and to prevent a repetion of the like enormities in future.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boſton, this twenty-ſeventh day of of June, A. D. 1794, and in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

By his Excellency's command.

JOHN AVERY. jun. Secretary.

God ſave the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

For a number of nights paſt ſeveral outrages have been committed by perſons perhaps unknown. Laſt evening ſeveral hundreds were making their way to the ſouth end of the town, but were ſtopped and diſperſed on the north ſide of the mill bridge, by the ſpirited exertions of juſtice Cooper. The intentions of theſe lawleſs people cannot be exactly aſcertained, but that the peace and tranquility of the citizens of Boſton was threatened, is beyond a doubt—every friend, therefore, to the peace and good order of ſociety will exert himſelf to prevent, by every means in his power, ſuch outrages for the future.

Saturday arrived Captain Lamb, in a ſchooner from Bourdeaux, in 43 days. We have French papers by this arrival to the beginning of May; they contain nothing of importance but what has already been publiſhed.

The verbal intelligence bronght by Capt. Lamb is highly favourable to the cauſe of republicaniſm. The rebels of La Vendee are ſuppreſſed—The ſeaports in the Republic ſwarm with ſhips, either ready for ſea, or making ready, beyond all former examples—The French army gained a moſt ſplended victory over the Spaniards about the firſt of May, and killed and taken priſoners 7000 men, with 260 pieces of artillery.

Capt. Lamb further declares, that the French were very ſucceſsful in Flanders, and that Nieuport and Furnes, as well as Menin and Courtray, have fallen before them.

He likewiſe informs, that there were great rejoicings in France, upon theſe ſignal victories, and a general illumination at Bourdeaux, before he left that place.

NEW YORK, July 4

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda to his correſpondent here, dated June 27

"We momently expect to hear of a battle between Admiral Jervis and the French fleet. They are of equal force; and, I ſuppoſe, before this day, they have had a ſevere bruſh."

BERMUDA, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 16.

"A French fleet very unexpectedly arrived at Point Petre (Gaudaloupe,) on the 3d inſt. conſiſting of four ſail of the line, two frigates, and three tranſports. Yeſterday morning the French landed (by report) 2000 ſoldiers, and they effected their landing without oppoſition, ſave only by two planters, (royaliſts) who drew up their negroes, to the number of about 200, near the beach, but who were obliged ſoon to give way, after having half of them killed. Only one hundred Britiſh troops were near the ſpot, but they were yeſterday reinforced, and we hope, as there are a great number of royaliſts there, they will be able to drive them off, or keep them at bay until Admiral Jervis arrives to their aſſiſtance. We expect he will be there this evening. Three veſſels were captured going from Point Petre, by a 64 gun ſhip, that anchored there, the maſters not ſuſpecting any danger.

"P. S. News is this moment arrived, that the enemy have taken the forts, and are in poſſeſſion of Gaudaloupe."

The French fleet and troops which arrived in the Weſt-Indies, came too late to relieve their iſlands; but had they been a few days longer on their paſſage Sir John Jervis muſt have been ſailed for England with ſome of the largeſt ſhips, and every thing muſt have favoured them; however there is every reaſon to believe that all the force ſent by the French regicides will be captured, as the Britiſh forces in that quarter are thought ſufficient for the purpoſe.

ALBANY, June 30.

We have received certain information, through various channels, from Canada, that the French citizens in that Province are almoſt unanimouſly determined to throw off the Britiſh yoke, the firſt favourable opportunity—that they have moſtly procured arms and ammunition—have private magazines ſecretly eſtabliſhed—and are waiting anxiouſly for a co-operation with them, either from their brethren of France or the United States; and as they are at leaſt five to one to the Engliſh, and as upwards of 20,000 of the citizens of the United States are eſtabliſhed in Upper Canada, and would lend a helping hand, a doubt cannot exiſt, but that their ſtruggles for independence would be ſhort and certain of ſucceſs.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Capt. Low, who left Baſſeterre (Guadaloupe) the 4th of June, confirms the account of the French fleet being at Point-Petre on the 3d inſt. He had underſtood, before he left St. Euſtatia, the 10th of June, that Point Petre had fallen into the hands of the French.

Notwithſtanding all the pompous manifeſtoes, all the malignant efforts of deſpotiſm, and the diabolical machinations of prieſtcraft, the French ſtill keep (or rather make better) their ground. They have, it is ſaid, loſt Landrecy, but, in compenſation, they have taken Menin and Courtray. From every appearance the combined deſpots all ſecretly wiſh to make peace with them; even the tactical Biſhop, that wonderful compound of the eccleſiaſtical and military characters, in his letter to Mr. Dundas, ſays, "The enemy had not, as yet, made any attempt to penetrate into the country." This is a pretty plain indication that the coalition have no very ſanguine hopes of being again able to enter France; and a defenſive war will very ill accord with their exhauſted coffers.

Mr. M'Fadon, arrived here on Monday laſt, in the ſchooner Thetis, from Bermuda, has favoured us with the following important intelligence:

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtophers) June 6

This morning arrived here from Gaudaloupe, ſeveral gentlemen, which place they left in an open boat. The arrival of a French fleet in the Weſt Indies is confirmed, but their force is not actually known; it is ſaid, however, to conſiſt of about four ſail of the line and two or three frigates, with ſome troops. We learn that 700 men were landed from it the day before yeſterday, at St. Ann's. The major part of the fleet cannot be ſeen from Point Petre, as they lie in a bay behind it; but a decoy frigate lies in the quay, and, we are ſorry to ſay, many Britiſh veſſels have already fallen into their hands.

Admiral Sir John Jervis, who was laying off Brimſtone-hill when he received the expreſs acquainting him with the above news, has ſince gone to windward, in order to join Commodore Thomſon; and as he will be then equal in force to the French fleet, we have no doubt but he will be able to give us a good account of them in a few days.

By a veſſel this morning from Gaudaloupe we learn, that a French frigate anchored under the fort of Point Petre, and at the time this informant came away, a briſk cannonade was kept up by the fort, but the frigate had not returned a ſingle ſhot.

General Arnold is fallen into the hands of the Carmagnoles at Guadaloupe.

June 12.

Invaſion of Guadaloupe by the French.

On the 3d inſtant a ſquadron of the French, conſiſting of 7 ſail of frigates and ſloops of war, anchored off Grozieur, to windward of Point a Petre, Guadaloupe. On the next day and the day following they were occupied in landing their troops; they laid in ſuch a poſition that they intercepted all veſſels bound in or out of Point Petre; at 12 o'clock, the 7th at night, they attacked Fleur d'epee, and after being twice repulſed, they on the third attack carried the place by ſtorm. Between eight and nine o'clock they marched into the town, ſinging ca ira, ca ira, and other ſongs of liberty they were joined by but few of the people; about nine o'clock their ſhips weigned anchor and went into the harbour, except one large ſhip armed en flute, which anchored outſide of the port. On the morning of the ſtorm Major Roſs, with 200 regulars, and about the ſame number ariſtocrats, arrived at St. Mary's, on the oppoſite ſide; but finding the place taken they halted; in the afternoon they were joined by 5 light companies; and at night by 60 French horſemen, well equipped, with 4 field pieces from Baſſeterre; the next day five more light companies and a marching regiment, with a number of ariſtocrats, joined the camp.

The day after the ſtorm Commodore (now Admiral) Thomſon, with ſix ſail of men of war, paſſed Point a Petre in their way to Baſſeterre, where they arrived that evening and joined the Admiral, who arrived there about an hour before, with the Boyne and one frigate; two other frigates lying in Baſſeterre joined the ſquadron, which immediately ſailed, and the next day the Admiral anchored his four line of battle ſhips at Grozieur, ſo as to completely block up Point a Petre: he ſent all his frigates to ſcour the coaſt, and to the different iſlands for troops; he landed 2500 men at Grozieur, and Colonel Blunden, with the army at St. Mary's, advanced to Petit Bourg (we think it is the name) ſo the French army and navy are completely blocked up.

It was reported the day before yeſterday that the French had offered to ſurrender. General Grey, after viſiting the poſts in Baſſeterre quarter, went to join the army—he ſaid before his departure, that "in four days he would give good account of the ſcoundrels;" ſo that we make no doubt but they have been taken ere this.

The invaſion of Guadaloupe by the French will be a very happy circumſtance for that iſland, as all the Democrats have ſhewn their principles, and will no doubt be ſhipped off, by which means the iſland will be purged of them.

Soon after the arrival of the French ſquadron, the priſoners in Baſſeterre were ſhipped off for St. Maloes and the coaſt of Africa, under convoy of a ſloop of war.

On the 10th inſtant Capt. Richards with 50 Volunteers for the fleet, from this iſland, arrived at Baſſeterre, as did alſo a veſſel with the like number from Antigua, and immediately ſailed for Point a Petre.

The army under Col. Blunden, which was advancing againſt the French, amounted, as our informant was told, to about 1200 men.

The St. Alban's, with the Cork fleet, arrived ſome time ago at Barbadoes, and ſailed with the Jamaica ſhips for that iſland: We underſtand that there came out in the above fleet 3000 Britiſh troops which ſailed immediately for Point a Petre, Guadaloupe.

July 3.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile Houſe in Cadiz, to their correſpondent in this town, dated April 12, 1794.

"By a Portugueſe armed veſſel that arrived at Gibraltar the firſt inſt. from Algiers, authenticated information has been received, that the Dey had declared war on the 25th ult. againſt the Portugueſe. And that the next day all their cruizers were to ſail, but as there is a ſtrong Portugueſe fleet in the Straits, they will not let one of them paſs into theſe ſeas; your veſſels may now come here with ſafety. The arrival of the Engliſh convoy here, on the third inſt. with upwards of 400,000 fanys of wheat, 4000 barrels of flour, and 300 tierces of rice, will cauſe the prices of thoſe articles to fall conſiderably in a little time; ſo that I cannot recommend your meddling in ſhipments to this quarter, unleſs they can be purchaſed very low."

NEW-LONDON June 26.

Tueſday arrived, brig Eliza, E. Caulkins. maſter, in 32 days from Jamaica. On the 22d May, the Judge of Admiralty held a ſpecial court, and all American veſſels which had been ſent in as prizes were liberated, excepting thoſe ſuſpected of having French property on board.

Philadelphia, July 9.

Friday, being the anniverſary of the declaration of Independence, the ſame was celebrated in this city, with every civil and military demonſtration of joy and feſtivity, ſuited to the happy occaſion.—The dawn was uſhered in with the ringing of bells, which at intervals continued through the day.—The uniform companies of horſe and foot paraded under their reſpective officers, and made a brilliant appearance:—The cuſtomary manœuvres were performed in the view of a multitude of citizens, and numerous ſalutes were fired from the artillery. Select parties dined at ſeveral public places, where patriotiſm and civic enjoyment preſided, and every heart glowed with the joy of the day—according to annual cuſtom, the officers of the militia and the ſociety of Cincinnati waited on the Governor with their congratulations.—Long, long may the people of the United States have reaſon as at preſent, to recognize the wiſdom, patriotiſm, and policy of that important event—and may the *efficient* inſtruments of that glorious work be held in everlaſting and grateful remembrance by a free and happy people.

Sunday an expreſs arrived in town from New York, with diſpatches from London for the Britiſh miniſter, brought by the May Packet, which arrived at Halifax. We hear that the Packet had only 23 days paſſage from England. Newſpaper accounts by her are, however, only to the 6th May.

Yeſterday forenoon arrived here from the ſouthward, by land, Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader, with fifteen other warriors of the Chickaſaw nation.

Copy of a Letter to his Excellency the Governor from General Wilkins.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1794.

SIR,

I have this inſtant returned down the Alleghany river from accompanying Cap-

tain Denny's detachment as far as Cuffawago, within 22 miles of Le Bœuf. Captain Denny would have reached the place of his deſtination ſooner, but was detained at Fort Franklin ſome days, aſſiſting the officer at that place in putting his garriſon in a poſture of defence.

From every information I could collect among the Indians, I am induced to believe that the Engliſh continue intriguing with the Six Nations, and our peace or war with them depends on our being at peace or war with the Engliſh. The Senecas, who are the beſt diſpoſed of any of the Six Nation tribes, ſay that the Engliſh have bought over all the other tribes, but that they(the Senecas)are determined to be neutral—but if there is an Engliſh war their neutrality is not to be depended on.

Cornplanter's nephew, who came on a meſſage from him to Fort Franklin, told me the Engliſh had two armed ſhips laying off Preſqu'-Iſle, either to give oppoſition to the Americans taking poſſeſſion of it, or to give immediate information of its being done. This information has been confirmed by many white people, who have ſeen a veſſel conſtantly hovering about the bay.

I incloſe to you a copy of a letter from General Chapin to the commanding officer at Fort Franklin; part of it is intended as a reply to letters written to Captain O'Beal, by Mr. Ellicott and myſelf. What he ſays as to the wampum is in anſwer to a meſſage ſent to him and the reſt of the Seneca chiefs, by General Wayne, reſpecting the death of Big Tree. The commanding officer ſent a copy of this letter to Mr. Ellicott.

The letter which I wrote to captain O'Beal, was to inform him that two white men had been killed nigh Fort Franklin, within the bounds of his people; that ſome of his nation had been blamed for it, and that I wanted his explanation, that I might communicate the ſame to you.

This deputation of Indians coming to Preſqu'-Iſle or Le Bœuf, I think forebodes no good. I am apprehenſive they are coming with an intention to deſire our troops to move from either of thoſe places. This is only my opinion, which I think the more neceſſary to give you, that you may be prepared how to act, ſhould it be the caſe.

I am, Sir, &c.
JOHN WILKINS.

His excellency Governor Mifflin.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS called by the principal ſachems and chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, to attend a large council of theirs, holden at Buffaloe creek on the 18th of this month, at which council I was ſtrongly urged by the ſachems and chiefs to go immediately to Preſq'-Iſle, with a deputation of theirs, conſiſting of about 15 chiefs and warriors, to deliver a meſſage from the Six Nations to ſome armed men, who, they ſaid, were either at that place, or La Bœuf. I accordingly ſet out, agreeably to their requeſt, and was met at this place by Capt. O'Bail, who informed me that he had been ſent for by ten great men, to go to Venango. Capt. O'Bail deſired me to inform thoſe men, that he ſhould not go in perſon; but had ſent his voice by the deputation which was going to Preſq' Iſle, and wiſhed that thoſe men would meet the deputation at that place. He alſo informs, that he heard one of his warriors had been loſt about 20 or 30 miles below Venango. He has returned the four ſtrings of white and black wampum which were ſent with the meſſage. I expect to be at Preſq' Iſle on the 22d of this month, and wiſh, Sir, that you would inform thoſe great men, whom Captain O'Bail mentioned, that the deputation deſire them to meet me at Preſq' Iſle as ſoon rs poſſible; and as my buſineſs is of importance, I wiſh not to be detained there one day longer than what is neceſſary,

ISRAEL CHAPIN,
Superintendant of the Six Nations of Indians.

At the mouth of Cataroguoes creek, which runs into Lake Erie, June 20, 1794, at four o'clock, P. M.

To the Commander in Chief at Venango.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes to a gentleman in this city.

"I find, that eight American veſſels have been condemned in this Iſland. A majority of them were taken before the orders of November 6th, 1793, were publicly known here, the remainder of them after: but were all condemned after the arrival of thoſe of the 8th January, 1794, on the ground, that the iſſue before the Judge was, what right the captors had at the time of capture.

"Things ſeem to wear a favourable appearance. As far as I have been able hitherto to learn, the general underſtanding of people in this Iſland, as well of thoſe in, as of thoſe out of power, appears to be, that the capture of our veſſels was a buſineſs of policy with Great Britain, in which future reſtitution or compenſation was calculated upon, in order that while ſhe became in this ſenſe the purchaſer of the captured cargo inſtead of France, ſhe might diſtreſs the latter in the caracter of her enemy.

"I found, on my arrival here, a report prevailing, which was generally credited, that a ſpecial envoy had gone out from his majeſty to the United States, charged with the buſineſs of reſtitution, and whether this report be true or falſe(and I cannot trace it to any authentic ſource) the belief of it is ſome evidence of the general impreſſion above ſtated.

"Altho' I have not been able, in the courſe of 24 hours, to furniſh myſelf with any ſpecific and authentic information, yet I could not let this opportunity to the United States ſlip away without informing you generally, that the countenance of affairs here was by no means ſo unfavorable as might have been expected."

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract from the Regiſters of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, the 15th day of Ventoſe, 2d year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.—(5th March.)

The committee of Public Safety, ſeeing the utility of oils and ſoap as indiſpenſable to the ſupport of the manufactories. "Conſidering that the ordinary conſumption occaſioned by imperious circumſtances, and the increaſing wants of the manufactures and of the armies, require every means to be uſed for procuring thoſe matters, and for facilitating their exportation into the interior of the Republic:—Conſidering alſo that the prohibition of all the objects coming from foreigners, and which cannot be proved to have been manufactured in States not at war with the Republic, might become injurious to commerce if it was not modified."

Reſolved,

Art. 1. That the diſpoſitions of the 3d article of the law of the 1ſt of March, 1793, declaring that no article or merchandize of foreign manufacture can be imported into France; nor admitted to the payment of the Tariff duties, except on proof that they ſhall have been fabricated in States with whom the Republic is not at war, are not applicable to oils, and ſoap, neceſſary for the preparation and finiſhing of ſtuff, and for the daily wants of the citizens.

Art. 2. That the officers of the cuſtoms are authorized to allow the importation of theſe matters, and to admit them on the payment of the Tariff duties of 15th of March, 1791, without requiring the certificate of *origin*, preſcribed by article 3d of the law of 1ſt March, 1793.

Signed on the Regiſter,
R. Lindet, Carnot. C. A. Prieur. Coliot D'Herbois, Barrere, St. Juſt.
Extract Signed, *Carnot. R. Lindet. St. Juſt.*

True Copy—The Preſident of the commiſſion of ſupplies.
(Signed) JOUENNAULT.
True Copy, (Signed) DEFORGUES.
True Copy, (Signed)
E. DAUDIBERT CAILLE.
Commiſſary for the Marine and Commerce of the Republic with Holland.

Copy of an article of the letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs in France, to the Commiſſary of the Marine and Commerce of the Republic with Holland, dated 29th Ventoſe 2d year (19th, March, 1794. Old Style)

Liberty.—Equality.—Fraternity or Death.—

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to Citizen Daudibert Caule.

You will receive herein encloſed the copy of an arret of the Committee of Public Safety; which exempts oils and ſoap from the application of the diſpoſitions of article 3d, of the law of the firſt March, 1793. You will make this arret known by all the means which may appear to you the moſt efficacious for engaging neutral nations to profit of the commercial advantages which it preſents to them.

(Signed) DE ORGUES.

True Copy, E. DAUDIBERT CAILLE, Commiſſary for the Marine and the Commerce of the Republic with Holland.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, by GEO: TAYLOR, jun.

2d July, 1794.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the ſaid commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received ſatisfactory information, that a peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe prevails in the Weſt-Indies; and alſo, that there is at this time, great danger to be apprehended that the ſaid diſeaſe may be introduced into this commonwealth, by veſſels arriving from New Orleans, on the Miſſiſippi, or from the ports ſituated on the Spaniſh Main: Therefore, and in purſuance of the authority to me by law given, I have deemed it proper to iſſue this proclamation: Hereby giving public notice of the information which I have received as aforeſaid; and directing that any and every ſhip or veſſel coming from, or having touched at, any port or place in the Weſt India iſlands, the port of New Orleans, on the Miſſiſippi, or any port ſituated on the Spaniſh Main, ſhall be ſtopped and detained in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-office on State Iſland; to the intent that the maſter or captain, and all other perſons on board of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall there do, execute and perform ſuch reaſonable quarantine and other cautionary meaſures for preventing the introduction of any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe into this commonwealth, as the Reſident Phyſician, with the advice of the Conſulting Phyſician, ſhall deviſe and preſcribe. And the Reſident Phyſician, Conſulting Phyſician, Health-officer and Inſpectors of the Health-office of the port of Philadelphia, and all perſons whoſoever, in any wiſe entruſted with the execution of the law for preventing the introduction of peſtilential or contagious diſeaſes into this commonwealth, are required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in diſcharging the duties of their reſpective ſtations, and more eſpecially in carrying this proclamation into effect.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the commonwealth the eighteenth.

By the Governor.
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, July 7.

By letters from Canada, we learn that the Solicitor General has been diſpatched by the Governor, Lord Dorcheſter, to Montreal, for the purpoſe of putting in force the Alien Bill, which has lately paſſed at Quebec by the legiſlative Aſſembly; and that all thoſe who ſhould refuſe ſwearing allegiance to his Majeſty King George, ſhould either be impriſoned or leave his Majeſty's province; in conſequence of which, ſeveral hundreds were about to leave the place.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 3d, from a perſon who may be depended upon.

There is no doubt but that Port-au-Prince is taken by the Engliſh---accounts of which have been ſent to Fort Dauphin by the Commandant of Port-au-Prince, who diſpatched thither Capt. Bauney, of a Spaniſh ſchooner. Divers reports had been circulated about the reduction of Port-au-Prince, as likewiſe the deſtiny of the commiſſioners. We have likewiſe heard of the arrival of ſome French troops at Point-Petre, where they have made a landing, ſupported by one ſhip of the line, and ſome frigates. Reports are always exaggerated by the Captains of veſſels and the Gazettes of this country. Admiral Jervis had arrived at Guadaloupe. He will not have failed to prevent the recapture. We hope ſoon to have further information- his ſuccours has been aſked for by M. Collot, who did not wiſh for more than two battalions, agreeable to what he has told here.

By recent news from Europe we learn that the army of the Republic in Flanders has been compleatly beaten by the combined armies under the command of the Emperor, the Duke of York, Prince Saxe Cobourg and Clairfait. By the reports of paſſengers from Bourdeaux in 45 days, the army of the Republic in Flanders has been totally deſtroyed. From the preſent diſpoſition of the combined powers, I believe that they will ſtill have more ſucceſs, and that this year will terminate the war.

[By the Britiſh mail, via Halifax, we received Engliſh papers to the 13th May, which contain nothing of importance more than what we have received from varions other arrivals on the continent: The following, however is copied from a paper of the 10th of May.]

LONDON, May 10.

Letters were ſent to the following gentlemen, requeſting them to attend his Majeſty's Miniſters at the Secretary of State's Office: To Mr. H. Thornton, M. P. Downe, banker; Mr. Rogers, banker; Mr. Towgood, banker; Mr. Cornwall, the Ruſſia merchant; Mr. Harris, of Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide; and Mr. Young, a broker.

The Council ſat in the morning from 12 to 3, and met again in the evening at 7 o'clock, when Mr. Stone attended, and underwent a long examination; as did alſo Mr. Towgood, the banker. The Council did not break up till near midnight.

The gentlemen who aſſiſted at the Council were, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. White and Mr. Juſtice Bond.

It does not become us, in this ſtage of the buſineſs, even to ſurmiſe on what has paſſed on Mr. Stone's examination; but the above gentlemen have been requeſted to attend in conſequence of it; though it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that any of them are in the utmoſt degree implicated in the buſineſs.

A board was held yeſterday at the Admiralty Office, on buſineſs relative to the Dock yards, and a further contract with private ſhip builders, to conſtruct ſome more frigates and ſloops of war, according to new models lately laid before the board for their inſpection, being the neweſt improvements in naval Architecture.

Yeſterday accounts were received at the Admiralty-Office expreſs from earl Howe, dated at the mouth of the channel, bro't to Portſmouth by a cutter from Gibraltar, which fell in with the fleet on Wedneſday morning at day-break.

Thurſday Comte de Wedel Jarlſburg, the Daniſh envoy, delivered another paper to Lord Grenville, concerning the reſolutions of his court in the preſent ſituation of the powers of Europe. The Swediſh miniſter alſo delivered a ſimilar one on the ſame morning; both which were laid before the king; after which their contents will come before Parliament.

Letters from Paris ſtate, that M. Perigaux, the laſt remaining wealthy banker of that capital, who went lately to Switzerland on the pretence of raiſing a loan for the Convention, was juſt put in a ſtate of accuſation, and that his four ſons were taken into cuſtody as hoſtages for the immediate return of their father, to anſwer the charges of the public accuſer.

Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Vaughan, were again before the cabinet miniſters yeſterday.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joab Jones, late of this city, taylor, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to prove their accounts and bring them in for ſettlement to

WILLIAM WOOD, Adminiſtrator.
July 8. * 2w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, a brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 1. * EZEKIEL RAMBO.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, on the 21ſt of June, a dark bay HORSE, ſhod all round, blind of one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 4, 1794. ¶ CALEB BONSALL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the firſt of May, a red COW, about nine years old, with ſome white under her belly, both ears marked, branded with the letter T. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ ELIAS TOY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber being an inſolvent debtor, now in actual confinement in the common gaol in the county of Cumberland, New-Jerſey, for a ſum under Fifty Pounds, intends, on the twenty third day of July next, at Bridgetown, in the county aforeſaid, to avail himſelf of the benefit of the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, paſſed December 12, 1761, by applying to two Juſtices of the Peace of ſaid county, in order to be diſcharged from his confinement; at which time and place his creditors, and all others concerned, may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, to the contrary.

† GEORGE LEVART.

June 30, 1794.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, a yellow bay Gelding, three years old, fifteen hands and an half high, ſtout made for his age, ſomewhat flat ſided and rather droop-rumped, light mane and tail, the near hind foot a little ſwelled at preſent; alſo a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle not much worn, plated ſtirrups, and tuft nails, engraved W. M. the pad bound round with green pluſh, ſtriped ſweat-cloth, faced with green cloth, a ſingle rein curb bridle, much worn, with plated bit, buckles and tips. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT MEARNS, junr.

July 1, 1794.

Sixpence Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, an apprentice boy to the blackſmiths trade, named Jacob Heighford, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſhort hair, ſpeaks Engliſh and German; had on and took with him, two pair of linen trowſers, two linen ſhirts almoſt new, new wool hat, ſtriped jacket pattern, a corduroy ſailor's jacket, and a pair of ſhoes about half worn. Whoever brings ſaid apprentice home to his maſter, living in Alloways creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ GEORGE SELLERS.

June 30, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from on board the ſloop Rachel, of Monmouth, lying at the Drawbridge, about the 20th of June laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named JACOB WITTOCK, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, thick ſet, broad face, with conſiderable appearance of white in his eyes, Dutch deſcent, a Nailor by trade; he went from on board with a pretence of going to ſee his parents, as they live in the city of Philadelphia; his father is a baker by trade, by the name of Peter Wittock. Said Apprentice had on and took with him a good ſuit of wearing apparel, conſiſting of a blue broadcloth coat, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat, olive coloured jean breeches, cotton ſtockings, new ſhirt, calfſkin ſhoes with plated buckles, and a roram hat: I have reaſon to believe he is concealed by ſome of his relations in the city; he is fond of ſtrong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice in the Work houſe, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, New-Jerſey, June 2.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 29th ult, Two Hundred Dollar NOTES, two Thirty Dollar NOTES, and one Ten Dollar NOTE, all of which were of the Bank of the United States. Any perſon who will leave ſaid Notes at the Office of the American Daily Adverdiſer, or the Printers of this Paper, ſhall receive the above Reward.

July 4. *

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the 19th of May laſt, a ſmall red COW. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away.

Canal, Mount-pleaſant, June 17, 1794.

* GERSHAR JOHNSON.

PUBLIC INN.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is removed from Noccamixon, in Bucks county, to the borough of Eaſton, in Northampton county, where he keeps the Public Inn at the ſign of the Blue Mountain and Stage-Waggon, oppoſite to Mr. Pearſoll's ſtore, where the Philadelphia and Eaſton Stage-Waggon puts up. He is not only ſupplied with the beſt kind of liquors, but alſo with all neceſſaries and conveecies for travellers and boarders, and will make it his conſtant ſtudy to give ſatisfaction.

† GEORGE VOGEL.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named AMOS WEST, about 19 years of age. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES CARUTHERS.

12th Mo. 8th, 1793.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

For SALE,

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill-ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6w.

Harriſburgh and Carliſle

MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Cheſnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a ſmall white ſpot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has the excluſive right of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others, to be uſed within the limits of the county of Lancaſter, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and within the limits of the ſtate of New-York, all the machines neceſſary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper ſtories, and conveying the ſame from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans, of Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, which patent he holds in truſt, for me, my heirs and aſſigns, ſo far as the ſame relates to the county of Lancaſter and ſtate of New York. Any perſon deſirous to ſee my right to the ſaid excluſive privilege, will find it on record in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter. Gentlemen deſirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be ſupplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, bookſeller, Lancaſter, Mr. Michael Forner, miller, on Conneſtogo, or to Mr. Joſeph Evans, near Newport, Delaware ſtate, my agents, at the rate of thirty-three dollars for each water wheel. It will inveſt them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is excluſively mine, within the limits aforeſaid, the public are cautioned againſt the impoſition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other perſon.

JOHN EVANS.

We the ſubſcribers, owners of merchant mills within the county of Lancaſter, have examined the right of the ſaid John Evans to the excluſive privilege above mentioned, and are ſo well convinced of its being veſted in him, that we have taken permits under him, and in every reſpect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

Chriſtian Stoner,	Chriſtian Shank,
Jacob Kafman,	Michael Wither,
Samuel Harlacher,	John Binkly.
James & David Sterrett,	

We the ſubſcribers, after examining the legality of the claim of the aforeſaid John Evans to the patent machinery, think ourſelves juſtifiable in taking a permit of him, for the uſe of our mills at Peek's Kill.

Pierre Van Courtlandt, junr.
Ebenezer Burling.

Being of the ſame opinion as the above ſubſcribers, I take a permit of the ſaid John Evans, for the mills at King's-Bridge.

John Ramſay.

We the ſubſcribers, owners of mills within the county of Lancaſter, being of the ſame opinion with the above ſubſcribers, and ſome of us are at this time building the patent machines, and others of us preparing materials, do think it right and proper (as it becomes neceſſary) to take our reſpective permits of John Evans.

Joſeph Gingrich,	Philip Frederick,
Chriſtian Heſs,	John Pfoutz,
George Eker,	Henry Scheibly,
John Anderſon,	Jonas Witwer.

N. B. Gentlemen deſirous of applying the aforeſaid machinery to the horizontal wheels, lately invented by James Macombs, Eſq; of the city of New-York, may have their permits at the rate of twenty-two dollars for each ſuch wheel. * J. E.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 8th inſtant, an apprentice, lad named JOHN SLEIGHHUFF, a wheelwright by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with ſome freckles, black curled hair, light coloured eyes, cut the thumb off his left hand, which is not quite healed; had on when he went away, a ſtriped coating coatee coat, trowſers and under jacket of corduroy, a pair of ſtrong neats leather ſhoes, large plated buckles, with falſe ſtraps, and rorum hat; carried off with him, two white linen ſhirts. Any perſon who will deliver ſaid apprentice to 'Squire Coater, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, will be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* JACOB STROUSE.

Northern-Liberties. June 9, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt month, five EWES, and three RAM LAMBS (the ewes not ſheared) two of the ewes marked with a half penny in the near ear, and two half-pennies in the off year, one marked with a half-penny in the near ear, and a crop and ſlit in the off ear, one marked with a crop, a ſwallow fork and a half-penny, in the off ear, and one marked with two half-pennies in the off ear, three lambs not marked. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them.

6th Mo. 6th, 1794. * JOHN ELY.

Forty-Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, in Middle-Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, on the ſeventh inſtant, Three Negroes, two of them women, and one boy, viz. Rachel, Mima or Jemima, and Jem. Rachel is about thirty-five or thirty-ſix years of age, rather about the middle ſize in height, inclinable to be fat, not remarkably black, ſhe is troubled with pains, and her ancles and wriſts frequently ſwell, is talkative, and ſometimes makes uſe of words ſhe don't underſtand. Mima, daughter of the ſaid Rachel, is a ſtout likely bright mulattoe, about nineteen years of age, a number of years ago ſhe had an inflammation in her eyes, and ſkins grew on each of them, the white ſpecks are yet to be diſcovered in one or both of them, but have grown ſmall; ſhe alſo wore a ſeton in the back of her neck, the marks of which it is probable may yet be diſcovered; when ſhe left home, ſhe had a ſmall ſore on one of her ancles, near the joint, her under jaw extends further out than the upper.

Jem, ſon of Rachel, is about 14 years old ſhort for his age, but well ſet, has remarkably large projecting eyes, and ſhews much of their whites, he reſembles his mother in colour, and ſomewhat in countenance.

Alſo ran away from the above mentioned farm, on the 19th day of September laſt, a Negro Man, called Adam, huſband to Rachel, and father of Jem. It is ſuppoſed the above Adam came back, and perſuaded the others off. He is about 38 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather luſty, has a grim aſpect, is very talkative, ſpeaks faſt and ſomewhat through his noſe, boaſts much, and is a great liar, he is not remarkably black, underſtands farming, and is a good mower. As it is likely the above Negroes have changed their dreſs, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the whole of them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty pounds for Adam, ten pounds for Jemima, ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for Rachel, and ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for Jem, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber. It is probable they have gone to Philadelphia, or to the borders of Cheſter or Lancaſter counties, in Pennſylvania.

7w SIDNEY GEORGE.

June 13, 1794. * tf

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1ſt of July, by F. Herman from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political and Theological Syſtems, from the creation to the preſent time --the only true guide to the Engliſh grammar, &c.) and others, under the inſpection of the Truſtees. German and Engliſh grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philoſophical ſciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the moſt expeditious manner, in a way both ſcientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are ſo pleaſant and healthful, it is ſix miles from Philadelphia. 3m

To the FARMERS.

THE late heavy falls of rain having injured exceedingly the Bark which had been previouſly ſtripped and expoſed thereto, and in a great degree deprived it of its ſtrength and eſſence, and rendered it almoſt unfit for the purpoſe of tanning, and as in conſequence the quantity already ſtripped and intended for the Philadelphia market will fall far ſhort of the quantity neceſſary for the conſumption of this city, the Farmers are particularly requeſted to continue the ſtripping of Bark, as the ſap ſtill runs freely, and they may reſt aſſured of its meeting a ready ſale, and of receiving a good price for it, on application to

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

June 9, 1794. 4w.

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Joſiah Furguſon, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a ſcar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it ſomewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when ſtolen, a ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, ſaddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN MELONE, about 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion, ſhort hair, ſpeaks a little on Iriſh dialect; had on when he went away, and took with him, an old white coat, with blue linſey lining, which was too long for him, an old ſtriped veſt, with a blue patch on the back, old linen trowſers, with a ſtriped patch between the legs, old wool hat with a high crown, and a pair of old ſhoes without buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 5, 1794. WILLIAM BROWN.

FOR SALE,

Either ſeparately or together, as may beſt accommodate the purchaſer,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Baſon of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, together with the ſtock, utenſils, &c. belonging to the ſame, viz.

No. 1. Conſiſting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, two large rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark mills, a bark-houſe, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houſes; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2760 hides, and 7500 ſkins.

No. 2. Conſiſting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying-loft, bark-mill, a bark-houſe, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach-houſe, all of brick and almoſt new; alſo, a large convenient frame ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Conſiſting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two ſtories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-houſe and bark-houſe, which will contain about 200 cords; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2160 hides.

No. 4. Conſiſting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick currying-ſhop, which at a ſmall expence may be converted into a dwelling-houſe, a bark-houſe, beam-houſe and ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1468 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, ſufficient for one year's conſumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has alſo a ſufficient number of horſes, carts and utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with paſture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time paſt extenſively concerned in the currying buſineſs alſo, and he offers for ſale his ſtock and utenſils in that branch of his buſineſs.

Should any perſon incline to purchaſe the whole, he will derive great advantages from ſtepping into an extenſive old eſtabliſhment, and may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable proportion of the purchaſe money, on giving approved ſecurity; or ſhould it be more agreeable to purchaſe only the ſtock, utenſils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Old York Road, about the 26th of May laſt, a dark red COW, with a white face, and ſome dark ſpots in it, ſhortiſh tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN TYSON.

6th Mo. 10th, 1794. *

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 19th of May laſt, a bay FILLEY, having ſome white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her face, and one white foot, not docked, two years old; had on when he went away, a yoke tied with a ſtring. Whoever takes up ſaid Filley, and gives information to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

NATHANIEL JONES.

June 13. 1794. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th of May, a likely bay FILLEY, with ſome white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her forehead, one hind and one fore foot white, and has not been docked. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 12. 1794. * JOHN EVANS.

CAME into the yard of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, between the 23d and 24th of May, a bright bay GELDING, appears to be about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, ſhod all round, his hind feet white, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from ſome waggon. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs.

JOHN RYAN.

June 18, 1794. *

Bucks County Academy.

ON Monday, the 16th inſt. will be opened, at the Court-houſe in Newtown, the Bucks County Academy, under the direction of the Rev. James Boyd, who is appointed Rector and Principal Teacher. In the different ſchools of this inſtitution will be taught the Engliſh, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, Geography, Compoſition, Oratory, Logic, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, and the other branches of Literature uſually taught in ſuch ſeminaries. Thoſe parents who incline to ſend their children to this Academy for tuition, are aſſured by the Truſtees, that no attention or aſſiduity will be wanting in themſelves or the Teachers, to ſecure the proficiency of the Scholars, both in manners, learning and morals. The prices of tuition are theſe---for reading and writing, 10s. per quarter, for reading, writing, arithmetic and Engliſh grammar, 12s. 6d. and for the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher branches of literature, 25s. Boarding may be obtained for the ſcholars, in Newtown and its vicinity, at a reaſonable rate. The ſalubrity and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation are ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to comment upon them.

Newtown, June 5, 1794. *

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JULY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3339.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1794.

The following intereſting Intelligence is extracted from a London paper, dated May 24, 1794.

LONDON, May 24.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, May 23.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right honorable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

TOURNAY, May 19.

SIR,

In my laſt letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of General Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at night, the army moved forward for this purpoſe, in five columns.

The 2 columns on the left were intended to force the paſſage of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns: theſe were deſtined to force the enemy's poſts by Roubaix, Waterloo and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfayt's paſſage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the Marque ſo late, and were ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the propoſed plan, while the column on the right, under General Buſche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieutenant General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after ſome reſiſtance, he drove the enemy, and puſhed on to Turcoing.

My column conſiſted of ſeven battalions of Britiſh, five of Auſtrians, and two of Heſſians, with ſix ſquadrons of light dragoons, and four of Huſſars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a ſhort cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to loſe Major Wright, of the royal artillery, a brave and deſerving officer.

Having left the two Heſſian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great ſtrength both of men and cannon. The reſiſtance was proportionably ſtronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy ſoon found themſelves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithſtanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was reſolved to have left my advanced guard under the command of Lieutenant-General Abercromby at Roubaix, and, with the remainder of my corps, to have taken a poſition on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpoſe were given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majeſty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the neceſſity of co-operating with General Clairfayt induced his Majeſty to direct that I ſhould proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant General Abercromby with the 4 battalions of guards. He found the enemy ſtrongly entrenched, but having cannonaded it for ſome time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to ſtorm it with the utmoſt order, ſupported by the firſt battalion, and ſeconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon and a conſiderable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the purſuit, which was continued as far as Bouders.

Upon maturely conſidering the nature of our ſituation, I directed Lieutenant-General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of the guards; and having poſted 4 Auſtrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry, under the command of Major-General Fox, to take poſt on my left, on the great road leading from Liſle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with theſe ſeveral corps, for the purpoſe of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other uſe. My advanced poſts communicated with thoſe of General Otto, on my right, who I now found had got poſſeſſion of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the poſt of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a diverſion in his favour; for which purpoſe I ſent two battalions of Auſtrians, giving them expreſs directions, if they ſhould be preſſed, to fall back upon me, but, by ſome miſtake, inſtead of doing ſo, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumſtance an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himſelf in the attack upon my corps, which took place ſoon after, and, by ſo doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to ſecure a point which was of the utmoſt importance to us.

At this period a very conſiderable column of the enemy, which we have ſince learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps, having forced its way through General Otto's poſition, by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me ſoon gave way before ſuch ſuperior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveax, and I found it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join General Fox's brigade, but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpoſe, I found it in poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Thus, completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of General Otto, and to concert meaſures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which Gen. Otto had conſented, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up upon finding that the Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this I had ſent orders to General Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled my corps; and the Coldſtream battalion had been poſted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In conſequence of theſe directions, Gen. Abercromby began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix finding himſelf ſurrounded upon all ſides, without a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy alſo in poſſeſſion of the enemy, but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and ſoon after reached Templeuve.

Major-General Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo, and finding himſelf cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieutenant-General Otto.

I enclоſe you a return of our loſs upon this occaſion. I regret that it is ſo great, but when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that it was conducted in a country the moſt favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for, while their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the badneſs of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to deſire that you will aſſure his Majeſty that the officers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution on this occaſion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injuſtice done to the reſt to diſtinguiſh any particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with which Lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Fox conducted their corps under theſe trying circumſtances, require, however, that I ſhould particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar conſolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation, and that in the check which they afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh troops has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majeſty.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, &c. &c. &c.

Return of the killed wounded and miſſing, on 17th and 18th of May, 1794.

7th Light Dragoons. 6 rank and file wounded, 15 rank and file miſſing—4 horſes killed, 10 horſes wounded, 32 horſes miſſing.

11th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file killed; 1 Quarter-maſter and one rank and file wounded—1 horſe killed and 2 horſes wounded.

15th Light Dragoons. 1 Surgeon and 5 rank and file killed; 1 Surgeon's Mate and 14 rank and file wounded, 2 rank and file miſſing—9 horſes killed, 9 horſes wounded, 18 horſes miſſing.

16th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded, 5 rank and file miſſing; 2 horſes killed, 5 horſes wounded, 3 miſſing.

Royal Artillery. 1 Serjeant and 4 rank and file killed; 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant and 17 rank and file wounded; 1 Officer, 1 Drummer, and 26 rank and file miſſing; 31 horſes killed, 6 horſes wounded, and 64 horſes miſſing.

Royal Military Artificers. 5 rank and file miſſing.

Flank Battalion of Guards. 1 Serjeant and 17 rank and file killed; 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant and 54 rank and file wounded; 2 Serjeants and 3 Drummers, and 25 rank and file miſſing.

1ſt Regiment of Guards. 5 rank and file killed, 7 rank and file wounded, 9 rank and file miſſing.

Coldſtream Guards. 1 Drummer and 6 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file miſſing.

3d Regiment of Guards. 1 rank and file killed; 1 Serjeant and 8 rank and file wounded; 32 rank and file miſſing.

14th Foot. 8 rank and file killed, 22 rank and file wounded; 1 Officer, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, and 68 Rank and file miſſing.

37th Foot. 2 Serjeants and 11 rank and file killed; 2 Officers, 4 Serjeants and 34 rank and file wounded; 2 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer and 140 rank and file miſſing.

53d Foot. 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant and 14 rank and file wounded; 1 Officer, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers and 191 rank and file miſſing.

Total. 1 Surgeon, 4 Serjeants, and 53 rank and file killed; 10 Officers, 1 Quarter-maſter, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 185 rank and file wounded; 4 Officers, 9 Drummers and 538 rank and file miſſing—47 horſes killed, 32 horſes wounded, 117 horſes miſſing.

Officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Artillery. Major Wright wounded (ſince dead) Lieut. Roger wounded, Lieut. Downman miſſing.

Flank Battalion of the Guards. Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Lieut. Col. Manners, Capt. Drummond, wounded.

14th Foot. Major Brown, wounded and miſſing.

37th Foot. Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Cunningham wounded, Capt. Cook, Lieut. M'Kenzie, miſſing.

53d Foot. Major Scott, Capt. Briſbane, Enſign Pearce wounded; Lieut. Ryud, miſſing.

15th Light Dragoons. Surgeon Bradley killed; Surgeon's Mate wounded.

J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

N. B. Some of the men returned miſſing, are hourly coming in.

NEWFOUNDLAND FLEET.

The following Letter was this morning received at Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe:

"Cork, May 21.

"The Two Brothers, of Yarmouth, arrived here this day, had been taken by the Sans Pareil man of war, of 80 guns, in company with 4 French 74 gun ſhips, and 5 Frigates, on the 10th inſt. and was retaken on the 12th, by the Fortune, of Liverpool. In the Two Brothers came two maſters of Jerſey veſſels, part of the Newfoundland fleet, under convoy of the Caſtor Frigate, which frigate, with thirteen of her convoy were taken by the above ſquadron, in lat. 45. 35. lon. 14."

At the Jamaica Coffee-Houſe, accounts ſtate, that out of ſix and twenty ſail of merchantmen, outward bound for Newfoundland, only one has eſcaped, the reſt having been all captured as above; and great part of them carried into Morlaix.

We are happy to find, by the Gazette Extraordinary, that our loſs in killed and wounded in the actions of the 17th and 18th inſtant, was not ſo great as ſome accounts made them. The loſs of the Allies, in other points of the attack, is not yet known.—We have received many letters reſpecting theſe events, which it is now unneceſſary to publiſh, as they would be partly repetitions of what we have already given, and counter parts of the relation given in the Gazette in this paper, to which we refer. We cannot, however, omit the circumſtance of the narrow eſcape of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who was ſeveral times expoſed to a ſevere fire from the enemy, and was within a few paces of them.

On the 18th, when it was diſcovered that the column of troops under his Royal Highneſs was ſurrounded by the Carmagnols, and that the only means of their ſafety was by flight, the Duke, accompanied by an Auſtrian General, and two other gentlemen only, reached a village, which had been the preceding day taken from the enemy, ſuppoſing it ſtill in the hands of the Allies. They were riding in full gallop, when turning one of the ſtreets, rather ſharply, they diſcovered that the village was in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter, ſuppoſing that the Duke was heading a body of troops, at firſt fled, after having fired a volley at them, which killed the Auſtrian General on the Duke's ſide—Recovering however from their error, the French purſued the Duke and his two companions, until they came near a river. The Duke threw himſelf off his horſe, and ſo did another gentleman, and waded through the river; the third took the water with his horſe. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a ſix pounder to bear on them. On the other ſide of the river, the Duke fortunately met a led horſe of Capt. Murray's which he mounted, and thus arrived in ſafety at Tournay.

In other parts of this day, the Duke, and indeed, all the officers and ſoldiers were much expoſed. The Duke's Secretary had his hat ſhot through, and an orderly ſerjeant cloſe to the Duke, was killed.

The 8th Regiment of Dragoons ſuffered conſiderably: Of a detachment conſiſting of 120 men, Major Hart, one other officer, and 12 Privates only, made good their retreat; the reſt were either made priſoners or cut to pieces.

We refer our Readers to the Extraordinary Gazette, and our private letters, for the particulars of this unfortunate buſineſs.

A report was in circulation laſt night, that General Clairfayt had attacked the French on Tueſday laſt, on the ſide of Courtray, and driven them into that town, with the loſs of 2000 men killed and wounded, and 25 pieces of cannon, left upon the field.

The army of Pichegru is ſtated by the concurring reports of priſoners to have amounted in the late action to 90,000 men.

Yeſterday evening Lord Malmſbury ſet off from the Secretary of State's office for Berlin, where he is ſtationed as envoy extraordinary from this Court.

Laſt night Mr. Slater, the meſſenger, ſet off from Lord Greenville's office, with diſpatches to the Duke of York.

Colonel Craig, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army in Flanders, who brought the diſpatches from the Duke of York in the morning, had a private interview with the King at Buckingham-Houſe.

The preſent parliament, it may be depended upon, will be diſſolved at the end of the preſent ſeſſion.

Of the remaining cavalry in this kingdom, the greateſt part is to be immediately ſent to the continent, to replace the late ſevere loſſes.

Earl Cornwallis is to have the command of an army of 32,000 Pruſſians.

The Shropſhire militia, who were on their rout to Warley camp, are halted at Stratford and Bow, where they are cantoned by order of the War office.

All the tents of the preſent encampment are on a new and enlarged conſtruction; each of theſe will quarter 15 men; the former ones only contained five.

Admiral Macbride has ſhifted his flag on board the Fury, from the Spitfire.

Sir James Wallace is appointed governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland, in the room of Sir Richard King, who has reſigned that appointment, in conſequence of his being elected member for Rocheſter.

Laſt night an officer arrived expreſs at Whitehall, from rear admiral Peyton, in the Downs. He brought with him two boxes filled with papers, ſuppoſed to be taken from ſome perſons who attempted to fly to France in an American veſſel, the Happy Return, captain Calvert, but were

brought back to Dover on Wednesday last, by one of admiral Peyton's squadron.

Mr. Muncaſter, of St. Martins le Grand, has been taken up, but the charge againſt him amounting to nothing more than his having dined with the conſtitutional ſociety, he is admitted to bail.

Mr. Martin, the attorney, was yeſterday evening taken from the king's bench priſon, by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, and conducted by a meſſenger to be examined by the privy council.

The ſtate priſoners in the tower are each of them allowed the intercourſe of a counſel and ſolicitor, to concert with them on their defence.

A Mr. Peirſon, barriſter at law, of Lincoln's Inn, one of the gentlemen taken into cuſtody on Wedneſday laſt, by warrant granted by the Secretary of ſtate, which charged him with treaſonable practices, yeſterday underwent an examination before the privy council, and was ordered to remain in cuſtody, but in conſequence of his being very ill, was permitted to return to his chambers with a guard placed over him.

Two proteſts were yeſterday entered on the journals of the Lords, againſt the bill for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus; the one at length, detailing their reaſons for diſſenting from the meaſure, becauſe not called for by the circumſtances of the country, was ſigned Norfolk, Grafton, Lanſdown, Guildford, Albermarle, Bedford, Lauderdale and Derby—the other very ſhortly ſtating an objection to the bill, as it gives to miniſters the power of introducing letters de cachet into this kingdom, was ſigned Stanhope.

A patent has paſſed the great ſeal to P. R. Nugent (late ſurveyor general of lands of one of his Majeſty's goverments in North-America) eſq. for an Univerſal Reflecting Septant, Sextant, Octant & Quadrant, and an Univerſal Azimuth Compaſs, invented by him, for aſcertaining the latitude, longitude, and magnetic variations at ſea, or on ſhore.

The ſimplicity and univerſality of theſe inſtruments are equally obvious and remarkable; in the hands of the moſt ſimple obſerver, they ſolve all neceſſary ſpherical triangles by immediate obſervation, and to that accuracy, that the moſt able aſtronomer, with the aſſiſtance of any, or all former inſtruments, books and tables, could never have accompliſhed. At the expiration of his patent, the nautical world, excluſive of the conſequent ſafety of lives and property, will become benefitted, a ſaving of many thouſands a year, in the purchaſe of theſe two indiſpenſable articles.

PORTSMOUTH, May 22.

Paſſed by the Iſle of Wight, in her way to Elſineur—Brig Juſtine Frederick, Wallis, from Breſt 3 days; from which veſſel ſeveral Daniſh paſſengers landed here this afternoon, with an account that on Friday laſt failed from Breſt, 28 ſail of the line, with 16 frigates and cutters; and the Chriſtina, Lidbury, from Stockholm, with tar, iron, &c. which veſſel was ſuppoſed to be loſt.

Sailed from St. Helens—Ruby man of war, with the fleet under convoy, for Liſbon, &c.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

Yeſterday afternoon count Metternich received official diſpatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the poſts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been moſt unſucceſsful; that not only were the two columns of the combined troops, brought up by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, obliged to retreat, with loſs, but the column under the command of the Duke of York, totally routed, with the loſs of a vaſt number of men, and 43 pices of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account, given by the officer who brought the diſpatches, of this unfortunate enterprize, from which ſuch advantages were expected when I was with the army:

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by 3 ſtrong columns, one commanded by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, another by the Arch duke Charles and General Clairfayt, and a third by the Duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Maek, making, together, 60,000 men, beſides the corps of reſerve, attacked, early in the morning, with ſuperior forces and a tremendous artillery, the Britiſh column, with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Britiſh and the Auſtrians and Heſſians who accompanied them, notwithſtanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a moſt precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leers, with the loſs of near 3000 men killed, wounded and priſoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons. While this was paſſing, the other two columns attacked the French poſts near Menin, with no better ſucceſs, being both compelled to retreat with loſs, one towards Tournay, and the other towards Marquain poſitions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day will not arrive till this evening. But at 10 yeſterday morning, when the officer left Tournay, the French had renewed their attacks, the moſt violent cannonade was heard here the whole day, and we tremble for the iſſue. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation that pervades this city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the firſt bad news from the army. Yeſterday, at 11 at night, a council was held at the houſe of Count Metternich, where it was reſolved, that, in caſe of neceſſity, the government ſhall retire to Breda. This morning, all the perſons in office received three months ſalary, in advance, to enable them to ſupport the extraordinary expences to which they may be expoſed. The States of Brabant and the magiſtrates were alſo aſſembled laſt night, to take meaſures of precaution in theſe critical circumſtances.

Two propoſitions we underſtand, are now agitating in the cabinet; the one is to make peace with France as ſoon as poſſible, the other to effect a general arming of the people at any price. Count de Mercy Argentau is for the former; Metternich, and Trautmanſdorff, who have been for ſome days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even ſaid that the Emperor will come here on Friday next, and go through the ceremony performed by his auguſt anceſtor at Preſburgh in 1740. In ſhort, every body ſeems to be convinced that we ſhall never ſucceed againſt the French, but by oppoſing maſs to maſs.

In my tour through Flanders, by Ghent, Bruges, Oſtend, Ypres, Rouſſelaer and Tournay, I obſerved much firmneſs and courage among the peaſants. At Rouſſelaer, on the 17th, I ſaw 116 French Priſoners brought in, all wounded. They owned that 400 of the peaſants, with 60 regulars of Laudon Verde, had beaten a whole battalion of the Cote d'Or, killed 120, and taken 116, while the Germans had only 23 killed and 17 wounded. In the towns, on the other hand, the people think only of ſaving their property and their perſons by flight. The magiſtrates of Ghent and Bruges are preparing to fly to Holland by water carriage, and many families, with vaſt quantities of property, are already on board the boats. They ſay that the Emperor muſt make peace; that he will find millions to indemnify him for the expences already incurred, but not a deniar for continuing the war. Converſing on this ſubject with the commanding officer at Rouſſelaer, "Were my advice to be taken," ſaid he, "we ſhould make peace this very evening, before fighting the battle, which we may happen to loſe to-morrow."

General Clairfayt exclaims againſt the Hanoverians, whoſe miſconduct has bro't them into as general contempt as the Dutch were in the laſt campaign. The Engliſh appear fretted and diſcontented by ſo many defeats, after having fought every where with bravery above all praiſe. The Auſtrians alone are always the ſame; no defeats, no fatigues break their ſpirits; they fight always with the ſame ſteady valour; and a ſingle inſtance has not occurred of an Auſtrian ſtirring from his ground till ordered.

The court has gone into mouring for Madame Elizabeth.

P. S. Four o'clock—No Courier yet arrived from Flanders; but a Meſſenger from Charleroi announces, that the French returned yeſterday evening to the neighbourhood of Binch, and took the little town of La Fontaine de l'Evecque, where they burnt ſeveral houſes. We are, however, pretty tranquil, and wait the progreſs of events with firmneſs and reſignation, worthy of the paternal cares of our Sovereign to protect us from a ſecond invaſion.

The following Official Notice and Addreſs to the People, were publiſhed yeſterday evening, after the receipt of the diſpatches from Tournay, which brought the account of the retreat of Sunday laſt:

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Bruſſels, May 19.

We at this moment learn from Tournay, that the plan of general attack, which was to be attempted yeſterday, the 18th, in four columns, by the combined armies, has not had the ſucceſs we had reaſon to expect; the column commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York having been attacked early in the morning, by conſiderable forces, and obliged to give ground, after loſing ſeveral pieces of cannon. The conſequence is, that inſtead of ſurrounding the enemy's army, the army of the allies has reſumed its poſition, quitted the poſts of Lannoy, Turcoing, Roubaix, and Mouveaux, which it had taken the evening before, to poſt itſelf anew near Marquain, Templeuve and Leers, where it has a very reſpectable poſition.

This affair at firſt ſpread alarm at Tournay, which was entirely diſſipated by the arrival of his majeſty the Emperor, and haſte was made there to communicate the particulars to the public, in the following Paper.—

RETURN OF PARTICULARS.

Head-Quarters at Tournay, May 18.

The army under the command of his Imperial Majeſty, moved on yeſterday morning (17th) and directed its march againſt the ſeveral points of the enemy's poſition. The object of this grand manœuvre, which was meant to ſecond a movement of the army of Gen. Count Clairfait towards Lys, was to ſurround the enemy, take them in front and flank, act upon their rear, and ſo cut off their retreat from Weſt-Flanders. The deſign of the diſpoſitions which were to lead to ſo great and important a reſult, was a general co-operation of all the detached corps connected with that of the intermediate troops appointed to watch and ſupport them. The ſingle corps of the army of Gen. Clairfait which found itſelf in the front of the attack, being ſeparated by the Lys from the five columns engaged, was ſo circumſtanced as not to be able to co-operate, but in a very imperfect and uncertain manner, with the movements of the main army. The five columns moved yeſterday at the break of dawn; and the firſt of the right, commanded by Lieutenant General De Buſch, having to contend with an enemy at leaſt ſix times their number, were forced to fall back towards Warcoing. The ſecond, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Otto, paſſed on to Leers, and took its ſtation at Waterloo. The third, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, marched by Lannoy and Roubaix, and carried ſucceſſively the fortified poſts of Mouveaux and Turcoing. The effect to be produced by theſe attacks was to approach altogether to the point where Gen. Clairfait was, ſo as to be enabled to join and ſecond him. The fourth column, under the command of Gen. Comte Kinſky, marched from Cyſoing to La Marque, forced the paſſage of the river at Bauvinas, and advanced in the direction of the other columns. The firſt, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Arch-duke Charles, alſo paſſed La Marque, but owing to the extreme length of the march, and the fatigue of the troops, was unable to advance any further that day. Notwithſtanding every effort to approach and open a communication with his detachment, no news has been received from Gen. Count Clairfait, who was probably prevented by ſome obſtacles hitherto unknown, from paſſing the Lys at the time concerted for that operation.

At an early hour this morning the poſts of Mouveaux and Turcoing were attacked by conſiderable forces and a numerous artilery. The Generals commanding the different columns near theſe poſts, made a long and vigorous reſiſtance, worthy of their chief, the Duke of York, who diſplayed all the prudence and valour ſo conſpicuous in his character. At length it became neceſſary to yield in that quarter for a moment to ſuperior numbers and the 3d and 4th columns diſputing with the enemy every foot of ground, retired to the poſition which they before occupied at the camp of Marquin, a little diſtance from Tournay.

From the main army there are no details, as it has not been engaged. It occupies, at this inſtant, an extent of country ſo favourable to its operations, as to be very dangerous to the communication of the enemy with Liſle and other places.

The aſpect of affairs is liable to change every moment; but that change muſt be in our favour. In the preſent hour accounts ſucceed each other without interminſion. The retrograde march of the 3d column, preceded as it was by a quantity of waggons, ſervants and baggage, produced ſome anxiety for its ſafety, which was nearly diſſipated, when it again aroſe in another quarter, with every exaggeration of ignorance and fear.

It is of conſequence immediately to counteract the dangerous effects of alarms that ſpread with ſuch rapidity. In general, it is not enough to be on our guard againſt that multitude of news and falſe reports reſpecting military events, which ſpread themſelves amongſt the public, always ſuſceptible of exaggeration, terror, diſcouragement and diſmay. A calm countenance, a firm attitude, becoming the honour of arms, and the neceſſity of oppoſing the influence of malignity and fear, in circumſtances where either would be dangerous, muſt certainly prevent conſiderable embarraſſments.

By Order of his Majeſty the Emperor.
Given at Head-Quarters, Tourny, May 18.

LONDON May 24.

Engliſh account of a victory over the French.

Col. Craig, Adjutant-Gen. to the army of the Duke of York, arrived in town yeſterday. Shortly after, ſome letters of a later date than thoſe in the Gazette, reached town from Flanders; from which we have the ſatisfaction to learn that General Clairfayt has obtained an advantage over part of Pichegru's army, which far more than recompences for the check, ſo bravely, though diſadvantageouſly ſuſtained on the 18th.

Whitehall, May 20.

A letter (of which the following is an extract) from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 16, 1794. was yeſterday received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"When I ſent my laſt letter, the enemy had ſucceeded in forcing the paſſage of the Sambre, and had conſequently obliged General Keunitz to retreat, and to take up a poſition between Rouſſray and Binck, in order to cover Mons, in which, the French having attacked him the day before yeſterday, he had the good fortune to repulſe them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre. The enemy's loſs is computed at five thouſand men and three pieces of cannon.

"This ſucceſs having perfectly ſecured that part of the country, his Imperial Majeſty immediatly determined to march to my aſſiſtance, and arrived here yeſterday himſelf, leaving his brother the Arch Duke Charles to conduct his army to Orchies.

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 17.

"An account has juſt been received here that Clairfayt beat the French completely yeſterday, before Courtray. He is ſaid to have taken 25 pieces of cannon, and to have killed at leaſt 2000 men. He drove them into Courtray in the greateſt confuſion. This account, though not official, I think may be depended on."

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

Paris, May 13.

Execution of Madame Elizabeth.

The Revolutionary Tribunal having determined to bring Madame Elizabeth to her trial, the Public Accuſer was ordered to make out an indictment againſt her, and ſhe was removed on the 10th from the Temple to the Conciergerie.

Before the departure of this unfortunate female from the Temple, ſhe took leave of the two children of Louis XVI. in a moſt affectionate manner.

Yeſterday ſhe was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, tried, convicted, and ſentenced to death. Her execution took place this day: She died with great fortitude, aged 30

SEEDS OF AN ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

Thurſday, upon the farther examination of Stone, for traiterous correſpondence, many gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction were qualified to make their appearance, to anſwer the interrogate neceſſarily put to them: among them were, Lord Louderdale, Mr. Sheridan, M. P. Major Maitland, M. P. Mr. Smith, M. P. and Mr. Vaughan, M. P. The reſult we were, however, given to underſtand, was not diſhonourable to the perſons now mentioned. At firſt there was a ſerious aſpect of buſineſs, each gentleman having been ſhewn into a ſeparate apartment, and precluded from his friends. They were then diſmiſſed, but Stone was remanded to priſon.

May 14. The Privy Council were employed great part yeſterday in the examination of Mr. Adams, Secretary to the Society for Conſtitutional Information, and Mr. Hardy, Secretary to the London Correſponding Society, who are in cuſtody, charged with treaſonable and ſeditious practices.

May 21. Yeſterday, at two o'clock, the Privy Council met at the Council Office in the Treaſury; when Warrants were delivered, for conveying the bodies of the different perſons in their cuſtody to the Tower, charged with treaſonable and ſeditious practices, viz.

The Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, John Thelwall, John Richter, John Lovatt, a hair dreſſer; Rev. John Horn Tooke, and John Auguſtus Bonney.

The Meſſengers delivered their priſoners into the cuſtody of the Deputy Governor, at 4 o'clock.

Meſſrs. Adams, Hardy, and the Norwich Secretary (Saint) are ſtill in cuſtody of the different Meſſengers, and were not examined yeſterday.

The priſoners were conducted to ſeparate apartments. The Rev. Mr. Joyce is in the houſe of the head porter, guarded by two wardens, and two ſoldiers outſide the door; and no perſon on any account is ſuffered to have acceſs to him. Mr. Tooke is in the houſe of the head goaler, with the ſame guard. The wall was ſent to the apartments, formerly occupied by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. Lovatt and Richter were put into different apartments in the White Tower. Bonney was conducted to an apartment in the Eaſt Wing, with the ſame orders and guard.

It is ſaid, "Mr. Tooke was in high ſpirits, and expreſſed his thanks to the Executive Government, for the care they took of the health of him and his companions, in providing them with country lodgings. Bonney was alſo in good ſpirits. Joyce and Richter were ſeverely and ſenſibly affected, and wept bitterly. Lovatt was confuſed and ſtupid. Thelwall was particularly riotous and impertinent, braving every thing and treating every perſon with contempt.

On Sunday evening the Rev. Iſaac Hunt, was taken into cuſtody, for ſeditious expreſſions uſed by him on the ſame evening, at the ſwan tavern, the end of Weſtminſter bridge.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Bromback, in the township of Coventry, on Monday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in ſaid township of Coventry; bounded by lands of Jacob Stagen, Peter Pouts, Abraham Brower and others, containing 42 acres, more or leſs. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cattle, sheep and ſwine, with a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture: ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Bromback, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.
Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two pieces or parcels of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the township of Charleſtown; bounded by lands of George Roberts, Benjamin Longſtreth, John Coates and others—One piece containing 15 acres, the other 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Solomon Fuſſell, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.
Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 14

CHRISTIANSTED, (in St. Croix) June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Anguilla, June 15.

"I ſuppoſe you have heard of the attack the French made on Gaudaloupe, ſince the capture of it by the Engliſh—If not, theſe are the particulars. They landed 1500 men at Point Petre, which was guarded but by 40 Britiſh, who repulſed them three different times; but they came on the fourth time and carried it—when there was but one man remaining in the garriſon, who gave three hazzas, and told them he was ready to die, after doing his country juſtice, and they immediately put him to death. The French have acted very cruel at that place by putting to death defenceleſs men, women, and children, (which is a verbal report.) Admiral Jervis, who was at St. Kitt's on receiving the news, immediately ſailed for Gaudaloupe, and has properly hemmed in the French fleet; the troops were on their march from other parts of the Iſland to attack them; and it is ſuppoſed they are completely defeated by this.

P. S. "Since writing the above, we have received certain accounts, that Admiral Jervis had taken the whole of the French fleet at Gaudaloupe, conſiſting of five frigates. The whole of the French troops are alſo deſtroyed."

Yeſterday morning, and this morning, arrived two of his Catholic Majeſty's armed veſſels, ſaid to be taking a Chart of the different Iſlands.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) June 7.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Grenville, to his friend at Bellipherotnia, dated May 25, 1794.

"Three Britiſh regiments, under the command of Col. Simcoe, are at the falls of Miami of the Lakes. Whether they intend to fortify themſelves there, and give ſuccour to the Indians; or whether they intend to meet us in the woods and give us battle, we have not been able to learn. The Spaniards are in poſſeſſion of the Chickaſaw Bluff, fifteen or twenty miles below the mouth of Ohio."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Head Quarters to his friend in Lexington, dated Grenville, 26th May, 1794.

"We have at this place about 1600 effective men, all in high health and ſpirits. A number of our young ſoldiers have become tolerable woods-men, from their frequent practice of hunting round the cantonments. Not an Indian can approach within five or ſix miles of camp, without being paid ſufficient attention to by thoſe hunters. We are conſtantly breaking up their hunting camps, and latterly, whenever we have met with them, we have driven them before us. The army appear extremely anxious to move forward againſt the enemy. I underſtand that a requintion will be made to your Governor for 1000 volunteers, and I have not the ſmalleſt doubt that the gallant Kentuckians will turn out with ſpirit, and when in the field will do themſelves honour. A report prevails here, that ſome companies of Britiſh troops are enliſting themſelves at the rapids of the Miami, in order the better to ſupport their ſavage allies. That imperious and haughty nation can never forgive us for compelling them to acknowledge us independent, and whenever an opportunity hath offered, have not failed to treat with the utmoſt indignation the American flag: I hope, however, the time is not very far diſtant, when every proud European invader, as well Britiſh as other, will meet from the free citizens of the United States, that puniſhment which they ſo deſervedly merit."

INDIAN NEWS.

The week before laſt the Indians killed a negro, and took one priſoner on the Big Miami.

Laſt week they killed two men, and wounded another on Braſhier's creek.

On the 6th inſtant they killed a man at Mann's Lick. On the ſeventh they killed another within four miles of the ſame place; and on the day following ſtole eight horſes from the ford of Salt river, on the road from Bairdſtown to Bullits lick.

SALEM, July 8.

Laſt week arrived here the ſchooner Swallow, Capt. Baker, from a port in Hiſpaniola in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, from whence ſhe was regularly cleared. On this coaſt ſhe was taken by a Bermudian privateer, which took out ſome of the hands, and put on board a prize maſter and five hands, and ordered her for Bermuda, but Captain Baker and his crew found means to bring the ſchooner into this port, with the prize-maſter, &c. who (if they have their deſerts) will be hanged for pirates.

Capt. Very, bound from Aux-Cayes to this port, has been taken, carried into Bermuda, and on the 17th of June was adjudicated as a lawful prize to the captors, though wholly American property.—Several other American veſſels were condemned about the ſame time.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, May 20.

"Four regiments arrived the other day in the Cork and Britiſh fleets. Three regiments were ſent to Jamaica and St. Domingo out of that number. The ſoldiers die very faſt at Martinique and Gaudaloupe, which prevents any further expeditions."

BOSTON, July 3.

A large mob aſſembled in the north part of this town on Tueſday evening of laſt week, for the profeſſed purpoſe of deſtroying houſes of ill fame.—Their proceedings became ſo alarming on that and the two ſucceeding evenings, that the Governor found it neceſſary to iſſue a proclamation for diſcovering the perpetrators. The militia received orders to be in readineſs on Friday evening, in caſe the riot continued, and ſeveral ſpirited reſolutions were adopted by the citizens in town meeting, diſcountenancing the proceedings. Theſe had the deſired effect, and in the evening all was quiet.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

From Correſpondents.

By the ſhip Hope, Captain Wiſe, from Halifax, arrived here on Monday laſt, from the Britiſh Channel, we are informed that about the 16th or 17th of May, an action had been fought in Weſt Flanders, between the French army commanded by General Pichegru, conſiſting of 90,000 men, and a part of the allied army under the Duke of York, which, after exhibiting prodigies of valor, had been forced to retire, with the loſs of 700 killed, wounded and miſſing; on the other hand, General Clairfait had attacked the French and defeated that part of their army with which he was engaged, killing 2000, and taking 22 pieces of cannon. The main body of the army, under the Emperor, we underſtand, was not in the action. The duke of York narrowly eſcaped being taken. It is added that the prince of Cobourg's army had inveſted the ſtrong town of Maubeuge, 16 leagues from Cambray, and 53 from Paris—Conſiderable reinforcements had arrived from Oſtend, to reinforce the Britiſh, and orders been iſſued from the war office in London, to embark all the cavalry and infantry which could be ſpared for that purpoſe. It was hourly expected that a general attack of the French, in which the ſeveral parts of the allied troops in Flanders were to be engaged, would be commenced, and which in all propability muſt prove bloody and deciſive. Lord Moira's army was to ſail before the cloſe of May, from Southampton and the Iſle of Wight, to attempt a landing and eſtabliſhment on the French coaſt. A part of the Britiſh fleet for Newfoundland had been taken by the French. The commander of one of Admiral M'Bride's fleet of frigates fell in with a French frigate, which he engaged, and took into Cork harbour, together with a ſhip, which proved to be one of the Newfoundlanders.

Conſequent to his Britannic Majeſty's meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, of the 12th of May, reſpecting the papers of ſeveral political ſocieties in England, the two houſes of Parliament have conſented to a ſuſpenſion of the Habeus Corpus Act in the three kingdoms.

Pleaſing Intelligence.

Yeſterday arrived in town from Niagara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whoſe veracity may be depended upon, who informs that the Britiſh forces intended to act in oppoſition to General Wayne, have been recalled from their ſtation; and that part of them had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce alſo informs that a large number of Indians were, before this, collected, who intended to join the Britiſh; but that they had all diſperſed.

The above orders were ſuppoſed to have been iſſued by Lord Dorcheſter.

London papers juſt come to hand, ſay, ſeven members of the Britiſh parliament are in the tower, and great uneaſineſs prevails throughout the nation.

A letter we have juſt received from Martinique, dated June 20th ſtates, that the report of the arrival of an Engliſh fleet at Barbadoes, as a reinforcement to Admiral Jervis, is totally without foundation. The French landed at Point Peter on the 5th of June; the naval force is one 74 gun ſhip; one 64, four frigates four tranſports and two brigs. The Engliſh fleet at Guadaloupe is of ſuperior force. The number of troops is not known, but the Engliſh ſuppoſe them formidable, as evidently appears from their conduct.

Two hundred patriots have joined the French at Point Peter.

Mr. Higginſon had juſt arrived from Barbadoes, and it is underſtood that he has not found a ſingle American condemned veſſel worthy of condemnation.

From Albany, July 2.

The brig Succeſs, commanded by Capt. Enoch Sinclair, from Demarara to Amſterdam, is captured by the Mirabeau privatee.

July 10.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated June 11.

"A French fleet, of two 94's, five frigates and two tranſports, arrived in Guadaloupe laſt week, and went into Point Petre harbour. The Engliſh troops to the number of about 500, kept up a very warm fire at Fleundee Pee, a battery; but the French being greater in number, the Engliſh retreated; and, the day before yeſterday, General Grey, at the head of an army of 2000, marched again them, and there is no doubt but they will be taken. Their ſhips are blockaded by Admiral Jervis, and two or three more ſhips of the line. It is ſuppoſed that they are about two thouſand—they have cut to pieces all they could meet with, ſhewing mercy to none."

July 12.

Arrived here yeſterday, the brig Union, from Briſtol. About 30 leagues from land five of the paſſengers went out in the brig's yawl for amuſement, and during their abſence there coming up a ſudden ſquall the brig left them, and they have not ſince been heard of. One of the above perſons was a lady, whoſe huſband arrived in the brig.

By the above veſſel we have received Engliſh papers as late as the 18th May; they contain nothing of importance. As it was late before the editor obtained them, he is neceſſitated to defer ſuch extracts as may be worth copying.

The Joſeph, Foreſt, arrived laſt evening from Newry, has 310 paſſengers---her London accounts are not ſo late as we have had, but ſhe ſpoke a veſſel, which informed that the Duke of York's army was cut up.

The Union, from Briſtol, ſailed May 19; her London dates are of May 16—this paper contains an account of the total defeat of Clairfayt, alſo, on May 11—beat back to the walls of Bruges at 11 o'clock of that night! *Ca Ira*—By our laſt Oſtend accounts of May 10, Clairfayt began the battle on that day, but it ſeems the iſſue was glorious to the Republicans. A veſſel gone into Boſton, which ſailed from England in June, will doubtleſs afford very intereſting particulars for our next.

The French convoy of 150 ſail of victuallers from America arrived ſafe.

NORTHUMBERLAND, July 2.

Arrived John Lytle, who left Preſqu'-Iſle, on Lake Erie, the 10th ult. and arrived the ſame day at Fort Lebouf, which is fortified by the troops of this ſtate, commanded by Capt. M'Nair, who remained there with Mr. Thomas Rees, until the 13th—Mr. Rees and thoſe in his employ are all in health, and had accompliſhed nearly the half of the ſurveys in his diſtrict, and would complete the remainder in a few weeks and return home. He left Cuſſawago, Mead's ſtation, on the 16th, and arrived at Venango, alias Fort Franklin, the ſame day, where he met Generals Wilkins, Ellicot, and Capt. Denny, with the artillery troops; was then obliged to change his intended route to Fort Pitt, in company with Jacob Eirely, Eſq: of Northampton county, who remained there until an eſcort would go to Fort Pitt, as the path and river ſouth of Fort Franklin was inveſted with the weſtern hoſtile Indians. He further informs, that it was known almoſt to a certainty, that the Six Nations had not nor would not take any part againſt us; that the firſt murder of Wallace and Poor, near Fort Franklin, was done by the weſtern Indians, as Mr. Wentworth, a trader, at Cuſſawago, diſcovered the trail of the horſes taken at that time, on his return from Shanango with Skins; alſo, that every artifice was mas made uſe of by the Britiſh at Niagara, to bring over the Cornplanter and the Six Nations to aid the weſtern Indians; that the Cornplanter acted artfully, in order to obtain preſents, but honeſtly, for he communicated every thing to the commanding officer at Fort Franklin, even a private letter from Joſeph Brant, all which is expected will be publiſhed to public view; the Maſſagoes, particularly Bears-Oil, Standing Stone, and others, were very friendly. A general diſcontent prevailed amongſt the troops, commiſſioners, and inhabitants, on account of the ſtop being put to the fortifying of Preſqu' Iſle; the troops at Lebouf had completed a road thirty feet wide for ſeveral miles, in a few days, towards Preſqu'-Iſle, before they were ſuſpended; a general council was to be held at Fort Franklin, a number of the chiefs were preſent, and the Cornplanter was daily expected; the following interpreters were preſent, Joſeph Nicholſon, Peter Chrouſe, Mr. Rozengrant, and one Nicholas.

Philadelphia, July 16.

Laſt Wedneſday night an attempt was made by ſome villians to rob the houſe of Dr. Joſeph Redman, ſituated about 2 1 2 miles out of this city. The Servants being alarmed, ruſhed out of the houſe and purſued the thieves to a thicket at a ſhort diſtance, and attempted to take them, when one of the gang plunged a bayonet into the breaſt of one of the Doctor's coachmen, (a black man) and killed him inſtantly. Five perſons have ſince been committed to goal, on ſuſpicion.

Between two and three weeks ago, about four miles from Weſt Cheſter, in Cheſter County, in the Townſhip of Bradford, John Nut's wife was delivered of three children, two girls and a boy, who, with the mother, are all in a likely way to do well.

By the brig William, Capt. Oaks, from Liverpool, whence ſhe ſailed the 25th of May, we have received London papers to the 21ſt and Liverpool to the 22d. They ſtate that General Clairfayt had ſuffered a very ſevere defeat on the 11th, in which the allies ſuſtained a greater loſs than in any one action ſince the commencement of the war.

The ſhip Waſhington, Capt. Sylveſter, arrived at Wilmington on Thurſday evening, in 45 days from Londonderry, from whence ſhe ſailed the 26th May with 440 paſſengers, all of whom arrived at Wilmington except 3 infants, who died at ſea of the ſmall pox.

The Liberty Capt. Bail, was to ſail the 10th June for Philadelphia.

The French ſhips of war, lay in Lewiſtown road on Wedneſday laſt.

Intelligence direct from Guadaloupe was yeſterday received, to the 17th of June, and we have it from the beſt authority that tho' the French ſquadron arrived, is weak in veſſels, the land force there is ſufficiently reſpectable to defy the utmoſt efforts of the Engliſh.

It has been ſaid in ariſtocratic gazettes, the fort of Fleur d Epee was only defended by 40 Engliſhmen, we now learn that a detachment of the French, amounting to 1000 men only, in face of day, and without burning a grain of powder, with the bayonet alone, carried it though defended by upwards of 900 men.

The French patriots are carrying all before them in the iſland, and the ariſtocrats meet the fate which their treaſon towards their country richly deſerves,—the guillotine. Several of the moſt conſpicuous ariſtocrats have already ſuffered, in the face of Admiral Jervis's fleet, which blocks up the harbour of Point Petre.

Capt. Pedan, in the brig Sea Nymph, juſt arrived from Dunkirk, which he left the 11th May, informs us, that a few days after leaving the channel, he fell in with three 84 French ſhips and three frigates, and the Commodore, who brought him on board his ſhip, informed him, that he had been out 40 days and had taken 41 prizes 21 of which had arrived ſafe into port, they were chiefly Dutch. The ſame day he ſaw them capture five veſſels, three of which were alſo Dutch, one of the others was a very large Liverpool veſſel from Jamaica, fully loadened. The Commodore treated Capt. Paden with true republican politeneſs, and after offering to ſupply him in proviſions, or any other article in which he ſtood in need, diſmiſſed him. Capt. Pedan ſays that the greateſt enthuſiaſm prevails among the French at Dunkirk, and that upwards of 10,000 men are daily employed cleaning the river, and that ſo great is the ardour for battle, that guards were obliged to watch them, to prevent them from marching to the camp---Proviſion of every kind were in the greateſt plenty, and eſpecially wheat abounded ſo much that there could ſcarce be found houſes to ſtore it.

Capt. Oakes, in the Snow William, has arrived with 48 paſſengers from Liverpool, conſiſting of Mechanicks of every deſcription, all perfectly healthy.

10 days after the ſailing ſpoke the ſhip Swift from Newry to Philadelphia, with 300 paſſengers.

*** *The Farmer's and Improver's Friend, No. 2, is received, and will be inſerted in our next.*

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 8th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of London Britain; bounded by lands of Samuel Evans, John Chambers, John Whan and others, containing 153 acres and 30 perches, be the ſame more or leſs: ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Evans, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 14, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of June, a dark brown MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; appears to be about 3 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 3. WILLIAM FERREE.

One Cent Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, a BOY, about 14 years of age, named SILAS LEWIS; had on when he went away, a cloth jacket and fuſtian trowſers. Any perſon giving information, or returning the Boy, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HART,

No. 8, South Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. He lodged at Haddonfield on the night of the 9th. All perſons are forwarned not to harbour him at their peril. July 15. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CLARK, deceaſed, of Mount Holly, county of Burlington are deſired to make payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to bring their accounts for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN CLARK, or
EPHRAIM CLARK, in Philadelphia, or
ALEXANDER SHIRAS, in Mount-Holly. } Executors.

July 16 1794 *

WAS taken up, at the twelfth mile ſtone on the Briſtol road, on Mr. William Ball's plantation, in June laſt, an old BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold according to law.

July 14, 1794. ‖

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joab Jones, late of this city, taylor, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to prove their accounts and bring them in for ſettlement to

WILLIAM WOOD, Adminiſtrator.

July 8. * 2w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, a yellow bay Gelding, three years old, fifteen hands and an half high, ſtout made for his age, ſomewhat flat ſided and rather droop-rumped, light mane and tail, the near hind foot a little ſwelled at preſent; alſo a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle not much worn, plated ſtirrups, and tuft nails, engraved W. M. the pad bound round with green pluſh, ſtriped ſweat-cloth, faced with green cloth, a ſingle rein curb bridle, much worn, with plated bit, buckles and tips. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT MEARNS, junr.

July 1, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from on board the ſloop Rachel, of Monmouth, lying at the Drawbridge, about the 20th of June laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named JACOB WITTOCK, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, thick ſet, broad face, with conſiderable appearance of white in his eyes, Dutch deſcent, a Nailor by trade; he went from on board with a pretence of going to ſee his parents, as they live in the city of Philadelphia; his father is a baker by trade, by the name of Peter Wittock. Said Apprentice had on and took with him a good ſuit of wearing apparel, conſiſting of a blue broadcloth coat, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat, olive coloured jean breeches, cotton ſtockings, new ſhirt, calfſkin ſhoes with plated buckles, and a roram hat: I have reaſon to believe he is concealed by ſome of his relations in the city; he is fond of ſtrong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice in the Work houſe, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, New-Jerſey, June 2.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 29th ult, Two Hundred Dollar NOTES, two Thirty Dollar NOTES, and one Ten Dollar NOTE, all of which were of the Bank of the United States. Any perſon who will leave ſaid Notes at the Office of the American Daily Adverтiſer, or the Printers of this Paper, ſhall receive the above Reward.

July 4. *

Sixpence Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, an apprentice boy to the blackſmiths trade, named Jacob Heighford, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſhort hair, ſpeaks Engliſh and German; had on and took with him, two pair of linen trowſers, two linen ſhirts almoſt new, new wool hat, ſtriped jacket pattern, a corduroy ſailor's jacket, and a pair of ſhoes about half worn. Whoever brings ſaid apprentice home to his maſter, living in Alloways creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ GEORGE SELLERS.

June 30, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber being an inſolvent debtor, now in actual confinement in the common gaol in the county of Cumberland, New-Jerſey, for a ſum under Fifty Pounds, intends, on the twenty third day of July next, at Bridgetown, in the county aforeſaid, to avail himſelf of the benefit of the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, paſſed December 12, 1761, by applying to two Juſtices of the Peace of ſaid county, in order to be diſcharged from his confinement; at which time and place his creditors, and all others concerned, may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, to the contrary.

† GEORGE LEVART.

June 30, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, a brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 1. * EZEKIEL RAMBO.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, on the 21ſt of June, a dark bay HORSE, ſhod all round, blind of one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 4, 1794. ¶ CALEB BONSALL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the firſt of May, a red COW, about nine years old, with ſome white under her belly, both ears marked, branded with the letter T. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ ELIAS TOY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th ult. a Negro MAN, named JOHN (he adds Scott) aged about 24 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his hair very ſhort, he is not very black, and has a handſome countenance; he can read, and is learning to write; he took with him a black broadcloth coat nearly new, a pair of good leather breeches, a brown ſhort riding waiſtcoat, a green cloth waiſtcoat, laced at the pockets, ſome old ſilk ſtockings marked I. Gunn, and many other articles of clothing. If he returns previous to my departure for Georgia, I will give him his freedom on his arriving at the age of thirty-one years. Any gentleman of my acquaintance will greatly oblige me by furniſhing the ſaid ſervant with the neceſſary means for his joining me. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him on board their veſſels, and the above reward will be given to any perſon who will induce the ſaid ſervant to return.

July 1. * JAMES GUNN.

INFORMATION wanted,

CONcerning a Lad, named MATTHIAS SLEAMING, who ſerved part of his apprenticeſhip to the breeches-making buſineſs with Henry Snobble, in Germantown; in the year 1780 he aſſigned over his indenture to Cooper, in Philadelphia; in the year 1782 ſaid Sleaman left Philadelphia, and no account has been given of him ſince that time. Any perſon who can give information of him, whether living or dead, will pleaſe to leave a few lines at HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office.

MATTHIAS SLEAMAN, ſenior.

Germantown townſhip, June 25, 1794. ¶

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber, on or about the 6th day of March, 1794, gave a certain John Satterthwait, then of Kingſton, in Luzerne county, one note of hand for the ſum of £100, and I have paid the moſt part of ſaid note, I therefore forewarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, until ſaid Satterthwait, or ſome perſon for him, ſhall make a ſettlement with me.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Kingſton, Luzerne county, June 24, 1794.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Monmouth county, State of New-Jerſey, on the 16th of May laſt, a Negroe man, named Tom, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, full face, large eyes, can read and write a little; had on, and took with him, a blue worſted coat, ſnuff-coloured velvet jacket, and fuſtian trowſers; ſaid Tom has changed his name, and called himſelf David: it is ſuſpected he is in Philadelphia, or between there and Newtown, as he croſſed the river Delaware about three miles above Burlington. Any perſon who ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL KETCHAM.

N. B. He having drawn a 50 dollar prize in a lottery, which he had with him, by means of which he may procure other clothes.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, ſome time in March laſt, by a certain John Vinninger, who ſaid he lived in York county, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high. This is to give ſaid Vinninger notice, or any perſon whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping her and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame the 19th day of July next, by the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Fox, on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſton townſhip, Cheſter county.

JACOB WATERS.

June 14, 1794. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Little Timber-creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, a large bay MARE, near ſixteen hands high, ſix years old this Spring, a natural but hard trotter, no ſhoes on when ſtole, a large lump on the top of her head, much reſembling the pole-evil.---She is much uſed to the gears, and walks remarkably ſtiff with her hind legs. Alſo ſtole the ſame night, from Samuel Brick, about half a mile from the ſubſcriber's, a Saddle about half worn, ſuppoſed to have been taken by the ſame perſon. Whoever ſecures the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief in any gaol, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and all reaſonable charges.

ISAAC BURROUGH, junr.

☞ The perſon ſuſpected of being the thief is a native of Ireland, a ſtout raw-boned fellow, named Thomas Young, and well known by the appellation of Long Tom. †

STRAYED or ſtolen, about the 13th of this inſtant, out of the paſture of AZARIAH LEWIS, Newtown townſhip, Delaware county, Pennſylvania, a well made black MARE, country bred, about 14½ hands high, a ſmall ſtar, ſome white on her far hind foot, ſhort tail, with ſome grey hairs, in good order, uſed to work, can pace and trot. Whoever will inform where ſhe may be had, ſhall have four dollars, if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief, thirty dollars.

Newtown, 21ſt June, 1794. *

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the preſent ſheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, and ſolicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's aſſured friend, and humble ſervant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent ſheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your moſt obedient
And humble ſervant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be ſo happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your ſuffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your ſincere well wiſher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 2d day of March laſt, an apprentice lad, named Joſeph Daton, by trade a taylor, and has ſince called himſelf Joſeph Woodruff, about 17 years of age, ſhort and chunkey built, about four feet nine inches high, black complexion, thick black hair, ſometimes tied, black eyes; had on when he went away, a new ſuit of fulled linſey wolſey of a lead colour, the trowſers ſomewhat worn, a wool hat partly new, two home made linen ſhirts, one of which was new, two pair of woolen ſtockings, and a pair of thick ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in the goal of this county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid.

* HENRY SHRINER.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,
NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 20, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaſter, Carliſle, &c. are requeſted to re-publiſh the above.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 23d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Chriſtie, of a middling fair complexion, has a down look when ſpoken to, about 12 years old, 4 feet and an half high; had on when ſhe went away, a new linſey petticoat, an India ſhort gown, mixed with red and white, and a black barcelona handkerchief, and took with her ſeveral other articles of clothing; ſhe likewiſe broke open two drawers, and took out 8 or 9 dollars in money. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB BAKER.

Paſſyunk townſhip, June 24, 1794. *

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring the ſaid runaway at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Cheſnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a ſmall white ſpot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the 19th of May laſt, a ſmall red COW. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away.

Canal, Mount-pleaſant, June 17, 1794.

* GERSHAR JOHNSON.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN MELONE, about 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion, ſhort hair, ſpeaks a little on Iriſh dialect; had on when he went away, and took with him, an old white coat, with blue linſey lining, which was too long for him, an old ſtriped veſt, with a blue patch on the back, old linen trowſers, with a ſtriped patch between the legs, old wool hat with a high crown, and a pair of old ſhoes without buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 5, 1794. WILLIAM BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral pieces and parcels of lands, in the townſhips of Burlington and Willingborough, formerly belonging to William Smith, Eſqr. late of the city of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate, or without legally diſpoſing of the ſame, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey, Eſqr. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, commiſſioners to make partition of the aforeſaid lands to and amongſt the heirs of the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, and any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, do intend to meet at the houſe of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the ſecond day of the eighth month, Auguſt, next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and either by ourſelves, or in conjunction with the ſame Chief Juſtice, by ballot, to allot and aſcertain the ſhares and parts aforeſaid, purſuant to the act of Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey. Given under our hands, this twentieth day of the Sixth month, June, A. D. 1794.

MOSES KEMPTON,
AARON WILLS,
DANIEL SMITH.

Montgomery County, ſſ.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, in the townſhips of Skippack and Perkiomen, on Friday, the 18th day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing one hundred and twenty-four acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with all and ſingular the appurtenances, bounded by the lands of Abraham Markley, and others; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a log barn, and other outhouſes, there is an excellent ſpring of water near the door, a good orchard of apple, peach and pear trees, with a great number of cherry trees, of different kinds; there are ten acres of excellent meadow, and between twenty and thirty acres of choice wood land on the premiſes; the reſt of a good quality. This farm is to be ſold ſubject to the widow's dowry of nineteen pounds a year. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Joſeph Updegrave, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, ſſ.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Keyley innkeeper, in Limerick, townſhip, on Saturday the nineteenth day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying in Limerick townſhip, containing twenty-five acres, more or leſs, with the appurtenances; there are on the premiſes a good log houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a log barn, a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood land. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of John Koplin, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Joſiah Furguſon, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a ſcar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it ſomewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when ſtolen, a ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, ſaddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER. *

Lower Makefield, Bucks county.

WANTED,

THREE or four ſtrong, healthy lads, from 13 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the bricklaying buſineſs; ſuch lads, if applying ſoon, and coming of reputable parents from the country, will have the preference, and meet with good encouragement. Apply to the ſubſcriber, No. 188, North Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. * JOHN ROBBINS.

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1ſt of July, by F. Herman from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political and Theological Syſtems, from the creation to the preſent time---the only true guide to the Engliſh grammar, &c.) and others, under the inſpection of the Truſtees. German and Engliſh grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philoſophical ſciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the moſt expeditious manner, in a way both ſcientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are ſo pleaſant and healthful, it is ſix miles from Philadelphia. 3m

CAME into the yard of the ſubſcribers, at the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, between the 23d and 24th of May, a bright bay GELDING, appears to be about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, ſhod all round, his hind feet white, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from ſome waggon. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs.

JOHN RYAN. *

June 18, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3340.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1794.

No. II.

The FARMER'S *and* IMPROVER'S FRIEND.

THE health of the people is the firſt temporal object, which can engage the attention of the politic and humane. The number and energy of our citizens, and, of courſe, the public ſtrength, greatly depend upon the prevention and removal of the cauſes of bodily weakneſs and diſeaſe. It is for theſe reaſons, and from conſiderations of humanity and benevolence, that

THE BEST EXPOSURE FOR DWELLING-HOUSES

ſhould become the ſubject of our reflections. It is plain, that ſituations perfectly open to the ſummer winds, ſhould be choſen in this climate. Before a farmer or firſt improver begins to build, he ſhould examine whether there are any grounds or hills to the ſouth-weſt, to the weſt, or to the ſouth-eaſt, higher than that on which he intends to place his houſe: becauſe, through the greateſt part of our hot weather, the winds blow from the ſouth-weſt, occaſionally from the weſt, and ſometimes from the ſouth-eaſt. When north-eaſt, north and north-weſt winds blow in the ſummer, the weather is generally cool, and cloudy or wet: at leaſt the heat is not extreme. Beſides, theſe winds prevail on a few days only in a month. If a farmer's land is flat or level, he ſhould be careful ſo to place his houſe, that he may not have his own woods, or his neighbour's woods cloſe to the ſouth-weſt, weſt, or ſouth-eaſt ſide of his buildings; and he ſhould *always* place his own barn, ſtable, barracks, corn-crib, ſtacks, &c. on the north-eaſt, north, or north-weſt ſide of his houſe, becauſe if on the ſouth-weſt they will intercept the ſummer winds, or will occaſion them to bring the unwholeſome ſmells and vapours of the dung-heaps, ſtable-urine, hogſties and rotting litter, to his wife and his children all day, and to himſelf when he has come in from labour to his meals, or to his evening reſt. How much more ſweet and healthful would it be for the whole family, and eſpecially for the tender children and perhaps a weakly mother, to receive the air they breathe from a clover lot, or a garden. It might make the difference of life or death to a conſumptive child or wife. To this ſubject belongs another advantage of great importance to health and comfort, which is aſtoniſhingly overlooked, and neglected both by people of property and the poor, which is that of

DOORS AND WINDOWS TOWARDS THE SUMMER WINDS.

It is in vain, that a convenient houſe is placed upon a pleaſant hill, to which the ſouth-weſt winds have a free paſſage over lower grounds, if the ſouth-weſtern ſide or end of the building is a dead wall, without a door or a window, to let in the breezes, in the hotteſt day. Yet it is not unuſual to ſee houſes ſo built, and even the principal ſtack of chimnies placed at that dry end of the houſe, when it ſhould be carefully placed on the damp north-eaſt end, or the cold north or north-weſt end. The kitchen too, is ſometimes injudiciouſly placed againſt the ſouth wall, which ſhews the entire inattention of the builder or owner to the comfort and healthfulneſs of ſouthern windows and doors. The principal openings of a houſe, in Pennſylvania, ſhould be on the ſouth-weſt or ſouth, with ſome opening (a window or two on each floor or a door) on the north-eaſt or north, to make a free draught through the building. Some openings in the weſt walls are alſo wholeſome and uſeful, as winds from the weſt, or very near it, are not unuſual in hot weather. If convenient, ſome opening, even in ſmall houſes, on the ſouth eaſt, is deſirable. As the houſes of the poor are often built without cellars, ſome contrivance to let the air come occaſionally into the ſouthern ſide under the floor, and go out on the northern ſide, will make the rooms dryer, and of courſe more wholeſome: It might be made to cloſe in the winter. The ſouth opening, with a draught through to the north, is particularly neceſſary in *the lofts* of the houſes of the poor, and other buildings which are not plaiſtered under the roof, eſpecially if they are, as is uſual, without ſhade or trees over them. A ſmall, confined, unclean loft, on which the ſun pours his fire the live-long ſummer's day, is as complete and perfect a contrivance to collect pernicious heated air, as the moſt ſkilful builder can invent. At night, when all the doors and windows below are ſhut, all this deſtructive air is breathed by the fatigued men, by the weakly females, and the tender children. The conſequences are, that the weakened republic regrets her loſt population, and the bereaved family mourns for its departed members.——Theſe ideas are even more important in towns and cities, becauſe buildings are there much more crouded.

TREES FOR SHADE.

Umbrellas are not more uſeful to mankind, than trees for ſhade are to houſes. Trees may be conſidered as the umbrellas of houſes: Yet in this warm climate good and expenſive buildings are often ſeen in the country without a tree within a hundred feet of them. Penthouſes, piazzas, venetian ſhutters, awnings and ſheds, are built or made at a great expence, while trees are entirely neglected, tho' procurable with very little or no coſt. Indeed fine trees are often inconſiderately cut down or deſtroyed, though in ſituations the moſt favorable to the coolneſs of a dwelling-houſe. This matter is more important to comfort and health than would be ſuppoſed, by perſons who have not enjoyed or well conſidered the healthfulneſs and comfort of cool houſes, compared with the warm houſes, which many unneceſſarily make for themſelves. A wall of a ſingle brick is eaſily heated through by a July or Auguſt ſun, and a frame or board building, without trees, is a perfect hot-houſe. There is really no bleſſing *ſo eaſily* and *ſo cheaply* procured in this country as the ſhade of three or four fine trees, ranged from the ſouth-eaſt to the ſouth, ſouth-weſt and weſt of a farmer's houſe. They are moſt neceſſary and convenient to the poor, whoſe humble roofs not riſing higher than 12, 15 or 18 feet, are near to the heated earth, and can be eaſily covered with the bleſſed ſhade of a ſpreading tree. The ſlender materials of which they are built, ſubject them to all the power of the ſun, and as they often conſiſt of a ſingle apartment, in which fire and hot water are conſtantly kept and prepared for cooking, they ſtand in particular need of protection from the ſun. If a few fine trees were to be placed near to theſe humble buildings, with ſome little contrivance for hanging the kitchen utenſils, it would be in the power of the good houſe-wife to prepare her family-meals, and perform all her buſineſs, requiring fire, in the extreme hot weather, without deſtroying the health and comfort of her little manſion by heat and ſmoke.

When it is remembered, that the cooleſt houſes in large towns are abſolutely fatal to teething infants in the ſummer ſeaſon, theſe details will not be conſidered as trifling or unintereſting to the *political* or *humane* friends of their fellow citizens, or their fellow men. A dwelling in a city differs not more from a ſimilar dwelling in the country, than does a houſe properly ſhaded, expoſed and ventilated, from a ſmall, thin, low houſe, with a large fire-place in conſtant uſe, inceſſantly expoſed to the power of the ſun, cut off by adjacent heights, woods or barns, from the pure ſummer winds, and ingeniouſly contrived to ſhut out their bleſſed influence, and to contain in its pent roof, for nightly breathing, a volume of heated and pernicious air.

THE WHITE-WASHING, OR WHITE-PAINTING OF HOUSES,

contributes as much to their coolneſs, as a white hat contributes to the coolneſs of a man's head. The roofs, as well as the ſides, ſhould be painted or waſhed white, though it would at firſt appear ſingular. Slate coloured roofs and red roofs, being darker than white, abſorb or take in more of the rays of the ſun, and of courſe make the garrets and lofts hotter. Theſe, once heated, warm the lower apartments, eſpecially at night, when the doors and windows are ſhut. If it be doubted whether black occaſions more heat under or within it, than white, let two pieces of cloth, of the ſize of a dollar, one black and the other white, be laid on the ſnow in a winter's day, when there is a kind ſun. The black piece will ſink itſelf into a little bed, of its own ſize and ſhape, by the force of the heat which it abſorbs, but the white will ſcarcely make an impreſſion on the ſnow. What then muſt be the quantity of heat which a black or dark brown, or dark red roof muſt abſorb from the long and warm ſunſhine of an Auguſt day, and how great a quantity of ſickening and diſtreſſing heat muſt a white painted or a white-waſhed houſe and roof repel from its protected inhabitants?

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CLARK, deceaſed, of Mount Holly, county of Burlington, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to bring their accounts for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN CLARK, or
EPHRAIM CLARK, in Philadelphia, or
ALEXANDER SHIRAS, in Mount-Holly. } Executors.

July 16, 1794. *

WAS taken up, at the twelfth mile-ſtone, on the Briſtol road, on Mr. William Ball's plantation, in June laſt, an old BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold according to law.

July 14, 1794. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 8th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the township of London Britain; bounded by lands of Samuel Evans, John Chambers, John Whan and others, containing 153 acres and 30 perches, be the ſame more or leſs: ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Evans, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Bromback, in the township of Coventry, on Monday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in ſaid township of Coventry; bounded by lands of Jacob Stagen, Peter Pouts, Abraham Brower and others, containing 42 acres, more or leſs. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, with a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture: ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Bromback, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two pieces or parcels of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; bounded by lands of George Roberts, Benjamin Longſtreth, John Coates and others—One piece containing 15 acres, the other 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Solomon Fuſſell, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 14, 1794.

CAME on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of June, a dark brown MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; appears to be about 3 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 3. WILLIAM FERREE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joab Jones, late of this city, taylor, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to prove their accounts and bring them in for ſettlement to

WILLIAM WOOD, Adminiſtrator.

July 8. * 2w.

Four Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from on board the ſloop Rachel, of Monmouth, lying at the Drawbridge, about the 20th of June laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named JACOB WITTOCK, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, thick ſet, broad face, with conſiderable appearance of white in his eyes, Dutch deſcent, a Nailor by trade; he went from on board with a pretence of going to ſee his parents, as they live in the city of Philadelphia; his father is a baker by trade, by the name of Peter Wittock. Said Apprentice had on and took with him a good ſuit of wearing apparel, conſiſting of a blue broadcloth coat, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat, olive coloured jean breeches, cotton ſtockings, new ſhirt, calfſkin ſhoes with plated buckles, and a roram hat: I have reaſon to believe he is concealed by ſome of his relations in the city; he is fond of ſtrong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice in the Work houſe, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, New-Jerſey, July 2

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 29th ult, Two Hundred Dollar NOTES, two Thirty Dollar NOTES, and one Ten Dollar NOTE, all of which were of the Bank of the United States. Any perſon who will leave ſaid Notes at the Office of the American Daily Adverſiſer, or the Printers of this Paper, ſhall receive the above Reward.

July 4. *

Sixpence Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, an apprentice boy to the blackſmiths trade, named Jacob Heighford, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſhort hair, ſpeaks Engliſh and German; had on and took with him, two pair of linen trowſers, two linen ſhirts almoſt new, new wool hat, ſtriped jacket pattern, a corduroy ſailor's jacket, and a pair of ſhoes about half worn. Whoever brings ſaid apprentice home to his maſter, living in Alloways-creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ GEORGE SELLERS.

June 30, 1794.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, a yellow bay Gelding, three years old, fifteen hands and an half high, ſtout made for his age, ſomewhat flat ſided and rather droop-rumped, light mane and tail, the near hind foot a little ſwelled at preſent; alſo a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle not much worn, plated ſtirrups, and tuft nails, engraved W. M. the pad bound round with green plush, ſtriped ſweat-cloth, faced with green cloth, a ſingle rein curb bridle, much worn, with plated bit, buckles and tips. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT MEARNS, junr.

July 1, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be ſo happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your ſuffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your ſincere well wiſher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the preſent ſheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, and ſolicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's aſſured friend, and humble ſervant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent ſheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your moſt obedient
And humble ſervant
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral pieces and parcels of lands, in the townſhips of Burlington and Willingborough, formerly belonging to William Smith, Eſqr. late of the city of Burlington deceaſed, who died inteſtate, or without legally diſpoſing of the ſame, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey Eſqr. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, commiſſioners to make partition of the aforeſaid lands to and amongſt the heirs of the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, and any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, do intend to meet at the houſe of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the ſecond day of the eighth month, Auguſt, next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and either by ourſelves, or in conjunction with the ſame Chief Juſtice, by ballot, to allot and aſcertain the ſhares and parts aforeſaid, purſuant to the act of Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey. Given under our hands, this twentieth day of the Sixth month, June, A. D. 1794.

MOSES KEMPTON,
AARON WILLS,
DANIEL SMITH.

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1ſt of July by F. Herman from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Compreheniſive View of Philoſophical, Political and Theological Syſtems, from the creation to the preſent time—the only true guide to the Engliſh grammar, &c.) and others, under the inſpection of the Truſtees. German and Engliſh grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philoſophical ſciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the moſt expeditious manner, in a way both ſcientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are ſo pleaſant and healthful, it is ſix miles from Philadelphia. 3m

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One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th ult. a Negro MAN, named JOHN (he adds Scott) aged about 24 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his hair very ſhort, he is not very black, and has a handſome countenance; he can read, and is learning to write; he took with him a black broadcloth coat nearly new, a pair of good leather breeches, a brown ſhort riding waiſtcoat, a green cloth waiſtcoat, laced at the pockets, ſome old ſilk ſtockings marked I. Gunn, and many other articles of clothing. If he returns previous to my departure for Georgia, I will give him his freedom on his arriving at the age of thirty-one years. Any gentleman of my acquaintance will greatly oblige me by furniſhing the ſaid ſervant with the neceſſary means for his joining me. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him on board their veſſels, and the above reward will be given to any perſon who will induce the ſaid ſervant to return.

July 1. * JAMES GUNN.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,
NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 20, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaſter, Carliſle, &c. are requeſted to re-publiſh the above.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

FRENCH ACCOUNT

Of the Battle fought, May 17th.

From French Papers.

LISLE, May 18.

CITIZENS,

The letter of exchange drawn by the Alpine army, on that of the north, begins to be duly honored. Victory is here the order of the day.—The enemy is in full rout. Notwithstanding their losses at Courtray, Moucron, and Menin, they determined to attack us again, and to use every endeavour to resume their former position.

Yesterday, having assembled their troops of the centre, they attacked us on all points. They obliged us to fall back from Point a Marque and Lannoy. We retreated in good order. Proud of this first success, they expected, by attacking us again today, to make further progress. It was their object to cut off our communication, but we did not give them time to effect it; we attacked them, and every where drove them back, beat the charge, and our victory was complete.

Adjutant-General Revel, fought with the greatest vigour. We took a train of artillery complete, made the garrison of Lannoy prisoners; near 300 Hessians have fallen into our hands. They asked for quarters; we ought not, by the laws of war, to have granted it, since the town was taken by assault, yet they obtained it. We shall shew to the world, that Frenchmen are only to be feared in battle.

We learn that the enemy opposed to our forces 60,000 men. The commander in chief just returns from his round, with my colleague, Richard: I hope soon to be able to communicate new victories. We have taken 50 pieces of cannon, the enemy lost 1000 men. This division needed this victory.

Chodieu,

Representative of the People.

P. S. I learn this moment, that the enemy evacuated Point a Marque, and has fallen back upon Orchies, consequently the communication between Donay and Lille is re-established.

May 24.

We promised not to suffer the enemy to rest. We keep good our word. We attacked them yesterday in all quarters, and every where beat. We have driven them to Tournay and Mount Trinity. The battle lasted 15 hours, and was well fought. The enemy were considerably reinforced, and we retired in good order, having taken a considerable convoy on the Scheldt. We lost two cannon that were dismounted. We took seven from the enemy, and 600 prisoners. We shall soon begin again.

Chodieu.

Account of this last Action by the General in Chief of the Northern Army.

Courtray, May 23.

Citizen Representatives,

We fought yesterday the whole day long. We have driven the enemy beyond the Scheldt; we captured a convoy of hay, oats and coal. We carried off what we could; the remainder was burnt, The affair was bloody on both sides. There has been a great number wounded. We took from the enemy 7 pieces of cannon, who took 2 of ours. We made about 500 prisoners.

Traits of courage were numerous; cowardice and treachery in some parts injured us.—Many soldiers left their duty to pillage, which so weakened the battalions, that towards evening we were near being driven back.

The right of the army, on the 21st May, was near Binche, and must thence have proceeded to Mons or Charleroi.

PICHEGRU.

Army of the Ardennes.

Commanded by General Fromentin.

BINCHES, May 22.

We have crossed the Sambre in several points. Our divisions acted with concert and success. I have taken from the enemy all their travelling hospital, a great many sheets, a considerable number of Flemish horses. We also have taken several droves of cattle; I send them to Philipville. We drive on the enemy with expedition, and may anticipate successes the most important. The representative of the people, Levasseur, follows us every where; he is always in the heat of action. I expedite, this moment, 900 carriages, that bring us all kind of goods. In a skirmish, this day, a chasseur had his arm carried away; he said, turning round to an artillery-man—"Put the arm in the mouth of your cannon, and send it back to those brigands."

Moselle Army.

Commanded by Jourdan.

ARLON, May 22.

We arrived this day at Arlon. The small number of the enemy here did not attempt to resist. I leave here a body of troops to protect the march of our artillery and provisions which pass thro' the country of Treves, and of Luxembourg, and I march on. Expect great successes.

Jourdan.

NEUFCHAIEAU, May 24.

We have this day taken this post. We made 70 prisoners and lost but 5 men killed and 15 taken prisoners. The inhabitants had been taught to belive, that the French pillaged every thing, they have been undeceived. The troops have not pillaged. We are terrible to our enemies; kind to the people.

The van guard of Beaulien had been completely beaten by that of the Moselle army. We took 100 prisoners. I to-morrow march on St. Hubert; and the day after on Rochfort. Our communication is restored with Bouillon, it soon will be with Givet.

[End of Extracts.]

From these details it is evident, that the Moselle army was upon the point of forming a junction with that of the Ardennes. The last mentioned army, and that of the north, were already united. The sequel of this vast operation will no doubt be something decisive.

Particulars of the operations of the Southern armies, from the same authentic source, shall soon appear, but in the mean time we can assure our readers, that, the contradictory account published in New York notwithstanding, the French advance rapidly in Catalonia, that they have taken the important foundery of St. Laurent, the only one in that province, and surrounded Bellegarde. In Italy their successes are if possible more rapid. Mount St. Bernard was carried the beginning of May; and about the 14th of the same month the formidable post of the great Mount Cenis, was taken by Dugommier.

The accounts from French papers in this number, are 4 or 5 days later from the great scene of action in Europe, than any intelligence before published here. Their conciseness, and perspicuity enabled the reader to form a much better judgment of the state of affairs, than the confused manner in which events are recorded in the London Gazette. The latter accounts are the better, however, for a shade of obscurity, as the swinish multitude should not know how their money is expended and their best blood lavished.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 10.

By a Captain of a vessel arrived from Montserrat last night, we have been informed that an account had been received there on Tuesday from Gaudaloupe, stating, that Sir Charles Grey a night or two before had landed a part of his troops, and attacked fort Lewis, where he found the Democrats entirely off their guard, that this assault had been attended with success, and that the general had in consequence become master at Point a Petre. The account further stated, that the enemy had abandoned their ships and taken refuge on shore, and that their vessels had fallen into our hands. What degree of reliance should be placed on this statement our readers will judge for themselves, with us they will certainly wish it true, as they will be the sure means of subduing those fanatic intruders.

The reduction of the fortress of Fleur de Pays is said to have taken place on Monday, but this, as well as the other intelligence relative to Guadaloupe, wants confirmation.

June 23. On Saturday last a vessel arrived from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a tremendous explosion of mortars and cannon were heard in Point a Petre quarter, Grand Terre, which continued, without intermission, until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for about an hour, and then recommenced with equal violence, and lasted for about two hours longer.—From this circumstance we concluded that Fleur d'Epee and the other posts of the French had been attacked from all quarters, by his majesty's land and sea forces, but by an arrival yesterday we learn that it was occasioned by two French frigates having attacked the watering place, which was defended by two gun boats, and a detachment of his majesty's troops. The frigates were beat off, but not before they sunk one gun boat, which has since been got up.

The British, consisting of 2,200 men, exclusive of seamen, had gained the heights above Fleur d'Epee, without the loss of a man; in this situation affairs stood at Grand Terre, on Friday last.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

By the ship Nordische Lowe, Learson, in 42 days from Cadiz, we learn, that the French forces had over-run the greatest part of Catalonia, and that the people were in the utmost dread of their getting possession of the whole province, they not having force sufficient to stop their progress.

Arrived yesterday—ship Greyhound, Dillingham, Boston, 21 days; schooner Ruby, Higgins, Boston, 38 days; barque Leonora, Pendexter, Boston, 37 days; ship Congress, Loring, New-York, 20 days; schooner Sally, Wade, North Carolina.

In the barque Leonora, came captain James Stranneck, who was master of the ship Friendship of London, from Kingston, bound to Quebec, laden with 242 puncheons of rum, 10 hogsheads and 60 barrels of sugar, and 60 barrels of coffee. This vessel was captured on the 26th ult. by the Montagne privateer.

Yesterday arrived the French schooner of war, Friends to Liberty, a tender to the French admiral, Vaustable, who sent her on a particular mission. On her passage she captured an English sloop and two Spanish schooners, one of which was laden with 360 boxes of sugar.

ALBANY, July 14.

It is with the keenest sympathy and grief we record the following disaster:—On Saturday morning last about two o'clock, this city was again alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved most unfortunately to be Caldweh's noble factory of tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard &c. &c. situated about one mile north of this city, near the seat of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq; our citizens mustered with the greatest alacrity; but before any effectual aid could arrive, this extensive and valuable pile of buildings (8 in number) was wrap'd in flames—the enormous height of which, added to the awful stillness of the night—the lowering aspect of the sky--the peculiarity of situation, being a deep vale, covered by lofty hills and thick woods—and the interrupted reflection of light upon the tops of the trees—altogether formed a scene, the horror and sublimity of which is almost beyond the reach of imagination.——Finding every hope of extinguishing it blasted, we were forced to the disagreeable necessity of standing useless spectators of the destruction, it is said, of the most curious as well as most extensive works of the kind perhaps in the world, in which strangers, who have visited this city since their establishment, generally agree. The loss to a worthy and enterprising individual is computed at 15000 pounds, on a moderate calculation—and it may also be considered as a heavy public loss, from the number of people it employed, and the keeping of large sums of money within the sphere of our own circulation.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Two large ships, and two frigates, were spoken off Barnagat last Sunday, by Capt. Rice, with *national colours*. They would not tell the vessels names—it is therefore presumed, that they are *cunning* Englishmen.

That the vessels above-mentioned were *English*, is confirmed by the Capt. of the Amelia, who arrived last evening and informs, that the fleet of 30 odd, victuallers sailed from the Delaware last Sunday, under convoy of the Concorde of 44, the Partridge of 26, and the Lascasses of 18 guns; that about 27 leagues out, they fell in with 2 74 gun British ships, and 2 frigates; that he saw the signal to disperse, 6 of the vessels manned, and the 2 ships in chase of the Concorde, which seemed to leave them fast.

We learn by the arrival of the French sloop of war Cornelia, that the La Concorde, Perdrix, Lascasses and Prompte, with a fleet of 25 sail under convoy, sailed from the Delaware on Sunday last, and on Monday, about 27 leagues from the land, they fell in with 2 British ships of the line and two frigates. Six of the merchant ships were unfortunately taken; the convoy and the rest of the fleet it is supposed effected their escape.

The Perdrix has since arrived within the Narrows, and several ships were yesterday evening seen standing for Sandy-Hook, supposed to be a part of the above fleet.

July 17. Yesterday arrived here, the ship Harriot and Eliza, of Boston, the brigs Polly of Norfolk, and Dolly, of Philadelphia, three of the fleet bound for France, and dispersed by two British 74's, and 2 frigates. Capt. Sluman, of the Harriot, informs, that on Sunday last, the fleet, consisting of 30 sail, took their departure from the capes of the Delaware, and on Monday, at 8 in the morning, fell in with the above British ships of war. The signal was given to disperse—when every one endeavoured to provide for their own safety. Capt. Sluman saw the Atlas, of New-York, and the Chitty, Morgan, of Philadelphia, taken. He also informs, that the Concorde and Perdrix, part of the convoy, was at least 3 leagues to windward of the British, when he parted with the fleet.

Came up last evening, and anchored off Governor's Island, the British Frigate Thetis, belonging to Murray's squadron. It is said the Captain has brought his family to reside here this season.

July 21. Yesterday arrived, in 6 weeks from Oporto and Figueira, in Portugal, the brig Atalanta, Capt. Hawley. On the 12th ultimo, in lat. 31, 30, long. 46, spoke the ship Liberty, of and from Philadelphia, Captain William Calwell, bound to India, out 27 days, all well. On the 25th of the same month, spoke the British sloop of war Fly, Captain Mobery, out 14 days from Port-au-Prince, bound to London, with dispatches. He requested Captain Hawley to inform the Americans, that they might depend on a ready sale for all kinds of provisions, at Port-au-Prince, and would be protected by the British arms! On the 4th inst. in lat. 33, long. 64, spoke two ships from St. Croix, bound to Copenhagen, out 14 days, who informed him, that provisions were very scarce and dear at that place.

On the 5th, in lat. 33, long. 65, spoke the schooner Betsey, of and from Salem, Captain Murchebore, bound to Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, out 10 days, all well.

Philadelphia, July 23.

Capt. Dillon, of the ship Mary, one of the vessels that sailed under the convoy of the Concorde, &c. is returned and his vessel is now in the Delaware, with 2 more of the fleet. He informs, that they were met on Monday at 7 in the morning by four ships of force, which proved to be British. A signal was given to disperse, he saw the Atlas of New-York strike, and perceived, that the English vessels proved most to overtake the Concorde, which he feared they would accomplish, as they appeared to gain upon her. Several of the merchantmen very imprudently steered the same course as the Concorde, instead of scattering, as directed by signal, which may occasion several to be taken. The Concorde, however, is known to be a fast sailing frigate, and if she has been overtaken, it has not been without a long chase, during which the merchantmen may have had time to take care of themselves. These British vessels are probably part, if not the whole of Admiral Murray's squadron; if so, the Concorde stands but an even chance of escaping, as two of the frigates of that squadron, the Blanche and Cleopatra, were originally French, the fastest sailing frigates in the British navy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax to his correspondent in this city, dated July 4, 1794.

"As a restoration of property improperly captured in the West-Indies, has been ordered, and restitution for vessels illegally taken is to be made, I am in hopes that calamity will be avoided, and our happy communication continued.

"Admiral Murray is expected here hourly, with a large squadron of men of war; perhaps he may first visit your coast."

The British ship Paragon, which cleared out of this port a few days ago, is returned, the captain and mate having been killed by the bursting of a gun which they were cleaning in the bay.

Capt. Garman, of the ship Charleston, in six days from Charleston, informs that he spoke the ship Harriot, from Bremen, bound for Baltimore, out seven weeks, which spoke the ship Holland, Captain Franklin, on the 20th June, bound to Philadelphia, from Holland, thirty leagues to the westward of Fayal, all well.

Arrived at the Capes of Delaware, the following English armed vessels, being part of Admiral Murray's fleet, viz.

Africa, 64 guns,
Cleopatra, 32 do. } Frigates.
Thisbe, 28 do. }

An officer of the Africa is in town.

Capt. Evers of the Brig Altona, in 45 days from Lisbon, informs that on the 20th of May, a Danish ship arrived there, the Capt. of which informed that he saw several Dutch merchantmen and a large frigate, captured by the French fleet. On May the 30th previous to Capt. Evers leaving Lisbon, a Portuguese ship arrived from Hamburg, the Capt. of which informs that he saw the English fleet, consisting of several armed vessels, recapture the Dutch vessels from the French, and also says he saw several of the Dutch vessels on fire, in consequence of the English fleet not being able to man them.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 27.

"Admiral Jervis and General Gray have collected a great force, landed them and got possession of the heights that command Fleur de Pee, which is the strongest fort, and three miles east (southerly) of Point a Petre, where the French have about 1500 men, 800 of whom are regulars, and they have held out astonishingly. Jervis is very much alarmed about the near approach of the hurricane—he is fearful of losing his plunder. He had got to St. Kitts, on his way to England, when expresses were sent after him, informing him of the arrival of a fleet from France, their landing, and retaking Fleur de Pee and Point a Petre, and the retreat of all the British troops over land to Basseterre.

"P. S. Information is this instant arrived of Fleur de Pee being stormed, and that the French officers fought to the last, and were all killed. From such obstinate fighting the English lost a great number of officers and men. The particulars are not yet come to hand, but expect them to night."

From the authentic accounts extracted from Paris papers it appears, that the three main French armies of the North of Ardennes and of Moselle, about the 23d of May, were near forcing a junction, Pichegru who commands the first, has his head-quarters

The ship Andrew, of this port, sailed in company with the French convoy from the Delaware Capes, and was captured by one of admiral Murray's fleet; but it appearing, from an inspection of her papers, that she was cleared out for, and bound to Falmouth, in England, she was released.

There are various accounts in circulation, respecting the late naval combat in Europe. A sailor of captain Green's crew informed a gentleman, that they passed thro' the French fleet after the engagement, and 7 sail were missing.

A letter from Baltimore, received on Saturday, stated, that by an arrival there from Liverpool, accounts were received, that there had been two severe engagements between the fleets of France and England, and that two sail of the former were taken and five sunk. It is reported, that letters have been received from the northward, which contain similar intelligence, with some additional circumstances.

of Courtray, and has in that quarter, unsupported by the other armies, been successful against the allies in several engagements. Homentin, who commands the second army has penetrated thro' Philippeville as far as Binch, which is at a distance of 12 miles, both from Mons and Charleroi. A direct line drawn about S. E. from Courtray, 54 miles, would strike Binch; this then is the distance between the armies of the North and Ardennes, and a line thus drawn leaves Landrecy, Quesnoy, Conde and Valenciennes, the four principal places taken and still held by the allies to the West, and therefore cuts them off from the country of the allies. Tournay and Mons also fall within that line. The principal corps of the allies, of about 80.000 men, is commanded nominally by the Emperor, whose head quarters are at Tournay. Their large body of troops, incapable of resisting the single efforts of Pichegru, must leave the country they now occupy, before a junction is effected between him and Fromoutin, and in this operation will expose one flank to each of the two victorious armies, for remain they cannot, without being cut off. Even should they effect their retreat without much loss, still the operation will have been of considerable advantage to the French, who may then lay siege to the principal places they have left, after having cut off all probability of relief.

In this operation the Moselle army is advancing, to co-operate; it had, on the 24th May, already reached Neuschatean, and in two days more expected to be at Rochefort, which is about 45 miles S. E. of Binche, and also on a line with Courtray. The armies, when united, will amount to upwards of 200,000 men.

The affair of the 17th of May, near Courtray, is stated as follows to the Jacobin club, in the Paris papers. David, aide-de-camp to Sauhn, the French general who, under Pichegru, opposed Clairfayt on that memorable day, informs, that Clairfayt, in his attempt to pass the Lys, was worsted at Lincelles, lost 65 pieces of cannon and several standards, 300 horses and 1500 prisoners. The column, led on by the Duke of York, lost 29 cannon and 900 prisoners; thus the French make the loss of Clairfayt, much greater than even that of the Duke of York, on that glorious day.

Collot d'Herbois was the member of the committee of safety, on whose life an attempt was made, about the same time that Robespierre was attempted to be assassinated.

The French had a brush with Beaulieu, in Bouillillon, about the 18th May. The town of Bouillillon was entered by the Austrians, who committed every excess in it, but abandoned their attempt on the citadel, and were driven out of the town with the assistance of the garrisons of the neighbouring places, with considerable loss.

On Thursday last Divine Worship was performed for the first time in the African Church in this city. Prayers and passages of Scripture, suited to the occasion, were read by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, and afterwards an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Magaw, from the following text—"The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light."

A letter from New-York, dated Friday morning, says, that when the French convoy discerned the British ships, the armed vessels, in order to attract their attention, drew up in a line, which had the desired effect of facilitating the escape of many of the merchantmen; that captain Cockran, of the Thetis (now at New-York) says, that he took 5 sail, and might have taken 4 others, which arrived within the Hook, but was prevented by orders from admiral Murray, who had strictly enjoined, that the neutral limits of the United States should not be violated.

Extract from the Log Book of the ship Theresa, Captain Atkinson, arrived from London.

May 30, in lat. 40, long. 18, 25, at half after six o'clock, A. M. fell in with the French fleet from the Chesapeake, bound to Brest, having about 120 merchantmen under convoy, at 7 hove too; the Brutus sloop of war's boat came on board, and examined our papers very strictly; at 8 A. M. left us. We then made sail, and stood to the westward, but we were soon after brought too by the Astrea frigate, whose boat also came on board, after stating to them that our's was in a leaky condition; they overhauled our papers, and dismissed us about ten A. M.

June 17, in lat. 40 25, long. 46 30, spoke Admiral Murray's squadron, consisting of 3 sail of the line and four frigates, bound for the coast of America, (supposed to Halifax.) The Cleopatra's (one of the frigates) boat came on board and examined our papers; found nothing amiss; dimissed with great politeness. They expressed great regret at not having met the French fleet.

June 22, in lat. 40 25, long. 51, W. Had a good observation this day. About 11 o'clock, weather a little hazy, saw two large islands of ice, bearing N. W. distance three miles; stood on close to the wind, in a line with the ice island; at a short distance saw three more very large, and a number of smaller bodies of ice; continued our course till 4 P. M. between this time and meridian fell in with seven more immense bodies, some of which appeared 60 fathoms from the surface of the sea. We observed a strong southerly set in the current. Ships bound to the eastward or westward, in the above latitude, would do well to keep a good look out at night---the smaller masses of ice are looked upon as most dangerous.

New-Mills, July 10, 1794.

Friday last, being the anniversary of the Independence of America, Capt. Miers's company of light infantry, parts of Capts. Jones, Downs, Burr, Allen and Gauntt's companies, of Col. Black's regiment, with the Burlington troop of light horse, met at this place—About twelve o'clock the horse and foot were divided into two distinct armies, commanded by Majors Painter and Irick, and provided with cartridges of powder to perform a battle, in honour the day. They were drawn up on the east and west sides of the main road to the southward of this village, at so convenient a distance that all their movements could be distinctly observed from every part of the town—The fight commenced by an exchange of pistols from the advanced horse, parties of foot were detached on each side to support the horse, until the action became general—The road was alternately gained by each army, and in turn driven back by a general charge---at one of the attacks a trooper losing the command of his horse broke his rank, was pursued by the opposite horse, taken and carried captive to the other side----this scene produced both applause and admiration from the spectators. The commanding officers displaid much ardour and military skill in conducting the battle, and the officers in general acted their parts exceedingly well; too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the privates, both horse and foot, who advanced, charged and retreated, undaunted by the thickest fire.—While victory hovering with equipoised wings over the combatants, news was brought that dinner was ready; on the receipt of this intelligence the fire of the warriors suddenly ceased, and they came to a cessation of hostilities, marched to a bower made by the citizens of New-Mills, and covered with green boughs on this occasion, here they suspended all animosity, and, in company with a large number of respectable characters of both sexes, eat, drank, shook hands together and were friends. After dinner the following toasts were drank, and a volley was alternately fired at each by the horse and foot---the company then parted in harmony and conviviality.

TOASTS.

1. The Day.---May the Goddess that presided on this day, continue to be propitious on the counsels of men.

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON---May mankind daily improve in wisdom, by imitating his virtues.

3. The Marquis La Fayette---May the President find means to induce his persecutors to restore to Columbia her Friend.

4. The memory of those patriots of America who have fallen defending Liberty.

5. Congress-----May honesty be their prompter, honour their dictator and the rights of man their preceptor.

6. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.

7. The Rights of Man and Woman---May each have spirit to support their own, and prudence not to invade the other's.

8. The French Republic-----May the combined despots find it their interest to grant them peace on their own terms.

9. Our unfortunate Brethren in Algiers. May the generosity of their country effect their speedy release from the chains and stripes of infidels.

10. The Militia of the United States---May their swords only be drawn in defence of justice and freedom.

11. The American Navy----May their sails only be unfurled for the security of the free, and the uninsulted navigation of the ocean.

12. Columbia's fair Daughters----May their virtue and beauty inspire her sons to defend their liberty.

13. May Peace, Amity and Friendship, cemented by Liberty and Justice, illuminate the world.

14. May Trade, Navigation, Agriculture and Manufactories be more productive to Colombia than the mines of Mexico and Peru ever were to Spain.

15. May America continue to be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, until the rights of man are understood and established in their own country.

We have the pleasure to inform our Readers, that the 4th instant, being the anniversary of American Independence, and the birth-day of our Liberties, the same was celebrated in the principal towns throughout the United States, with true Republican hilarity and conviviality.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about the first of May, a red COW, about nine years old, with some white under her belly, both ears marked, branded with the letter T. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ ELIAS TOY.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 15th day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"Precedents in the Office of a Justice of "Peace: to which is added, a Short Sys-"tem of Conveyancing, in a Method entire-"new: with an Appendix, containing a "Variety of the most useful Forms. By "COLLINSON READ, Esquire."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the fourteenth day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN SIMMONS, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit.

"A New Pennsylvania Primer. By JOHN "SIMMONS."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

¶4w

I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheney river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title, with a general warranty, will now be given by Susannah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 500l. paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by bidding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 50l. damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at 10l. per acre, that is upwards of 3000l.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Attorney at Pittsburg for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Will be exposed to sale, by public Vendue, on Thursday, the 7th day of August next, at the late dwelling-house of Abraham Rex, deceased,

SUNDRY messuages, lots pieces and pacels of land, situate in Germantown township, in the county of Philadelphia, viz. two certain lots of land in that part of Germantown township, called Cresham, No. 1. containing near 3 acres, with a large and convenient two story stone house and barn, adjoining lands late of William Allen, Esq: deceased, which is pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's country seat. No. 2. containing 15 acres, nearly adjoining. A messuage and three lots of land, situate on Chesnut hill, fronting on the main road leading to Barren-hill. Also one other lot, bounding and fronting on a road, called the lime kiln road, containing 4 acres. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when the terms of sale will be known, by

JOHN REX, JOHN HUSTON, and others, Administrators.

†

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his Master, on Friday evening, the 11th instant, a Mulatto FELLOW, named ISAAC SMITH, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when he went away, cotton striped trowsers, and an old shirt; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, and given to strong liquor; perhaps he may offer himself to drive team, or work in a forge, the latter he followed with his master. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him, so that his master shall get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB WININGS, junr.

Springton Forge, Chester county, July 15, 1794. †

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DOUGLASS, late of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, deceased, to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are required to bring them in, properly attested, to

GABRIEL DAVIS, JOHN WILSON, GEORGE LEETCH, } Executors.

July 11, 1794. *

CAME to the subscribers, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, near Shoemaker's mill, a pale red coloured COW; has a little appearance of brindle, particularly about the head, and has holes bored in her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

STEPHEN & BENJAMIN MERSHON.

Cheltenham, June 30, 1794. *

WHEREAS CALEB SHAW, late of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, has publicly reported, that the subscriber is indebted to him in the sum of £280, on a promissory note, given him for the purchase of a plantation, in the said township; he thinks it proper to take this method of assuring the Public of the falsehood of the imputation, and that the said debt, and every security given for the same, has been, by him, fully paid and discharged.

JOHN PRYOR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, in Ridley township, Delaware county, a pair of bay HORSES: one 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, a small star, saddle spots, branded D. on the near buttock, shod before, paces and trots; the other 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, saddle spots, blind of an eye, shod round, trots and canters well. The owner, or owners, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. July 12, 1794.

JOSEPH PEARSON. *

STOLEN, out of the stable of Jacob Paul, near Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 15th instant, a large bay MARE, saddle and bridle, the mare near 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a good bay, with some white on her hind feet, she has been drove in harness, and has the skin of her breast wrinkled with the breast-plate, a natural trotter, has suckled a colt last year, and yet remains thick and clumsey--The saddle half worn, double skirted, plaited stirrups and nails, blue cloth bound with buff. It is supposed she was taken by a man who bought a bridle in the neighbourhood, and was seen near Jacob Paul's that evening with a round hat, striped surtout, scarlet jacket, with a vine running near the buttons, light coloured or sandy hair, very short and queued, he was near six feet high, and very straight. Whoever secures the thief and mare, so as the owner may get his mare, and the theif be brought to Justice, shall receive the reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, by applying to

MORRIS ROBESON, of Philadelphia, or JACOB PAUL.

July 11. *

Stop Thief and Run-away.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a servant BOY, named SILAS LEWIS, about 14 years of age; it is likely he will change his name: he had on when he went away, a cloth jacket and fustian trowsers. He was brot home on the 17th instant, and abandoned the same day. He broke open a drawer, and took with him Baltimore Branch Bank Notes, 10 dollars each, and other money. Any person that will bring him home, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HART,

No. 8, South Second street, Philadelphia.

All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said boy.

July 19. *

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on or about the first day of May, 1793, and also about the beginning of December, 1793, gave a certain Adam Deshler, of Allentown, Northampton county, two notes, one for £50, and the last of them for £237:10, which notes were given by me in consideration of said Deshler's undertaking to pay like sums of money to several merchants in Philadelphia, (on account of the subscriber;) and the said Deshler not having paid the monies aforesaid, and the subscriber having paid to the said Deshler on account of said notes the sum of £126, would therefore forwarn every person not to take an assignment of said notes, as I shall not pay any part thereof.

JOHN SNYDER.

Lehigh Water Gap, Northampton county, May 30, 1794. *

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Josiah Furguson, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, supposed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a scar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it somewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when stolen, a saddle and curb bridle. Whoever secures said mare, saddle, bridle and thief, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

WAS left with the subscriber, some time in March last, by a certain John Vinninger, who said he lived in York county, a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high. This is to give said Vinninger notice, or any person whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping her and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same the 19th day of July next, by the subscriber, at the sign of the Fox, on the Lancaster road, in Easton township, Chester county.

JACOB WATERS.

June 14, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Bart township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant lad, named JOHN MELONE, about 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion, short hair, speaks a little on Irish dialect; had on when he went away, and took with him, an old white coat, with blue linsey lining, which was too long for him, an old striped vest, with a blue patch on the back, old linen trowsers, with a striped patch between the legs, old wool hat with a high crown, and a pair of old shoes without buckles. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, or otherwise, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 5, 1794. WILLIAM BROWN.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine-Hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle, and ſtate of Delaware, and ſold by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Cruikſhank, Campbell, and Carey, Booksellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious Syſtem of Huſbandry, adapted to the different ſoils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philoſophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different ſoils and manures are analyzed, ſhewing their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmoſpherical influences; the beſt method of conſtructing and managing the farm-yard, ſo as to be the moſt beneficial to the farmer; to make compoſts and fertilizing ſteeps, and a new, cheap and effectual alkaline manure; of improving wet and ſwampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of ſowing land under tillage, in rotation, with graſſes, ſuch as clover, trefoil, lucerne, ſainfoin, burnet, and rye graſs, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a deſcription of ſeveral ſorts of ploughs; the beſt method of ploughing, fallowing, and preparing the land; the time for ſowing, and quantity to be ſown, of every ſort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and ſeveral curious gentlemen; the beſt method of raiſing turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten ſheep on them, in pens made of hurdles; raiſing and drying of hops; to make butter and cheeſe, with a deſcription of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and inoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to make a compoſition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much ſtronger than common; a ſketch of a brew-houſe, with its proper utenſils, on a plan fit for family uſe, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a deſcription of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plaiſh hedges; the beſt method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, ſheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diſeaſes they are ſubject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horſes; to know their age and ſeveral diſeaſes, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different ſorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the ſeveral wines, with the method of drying the grape for raiſins; the culture of the fig and almond-tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rheubarb, turmeric, ſaffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical deſcription of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rheubarb, turmeric and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the ſaffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other uſeful and intereſting jubjects.

Thoſe ſubſcribers who have not received their books, are requeſted to get them from the reſpective places where they ſubſcribed their names. † 6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
And ſold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.
The Young Book-Keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6s. 3d.
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Æſop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.
The Mirror, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.
The Religious Courtſhip, 4s. 8d.
The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,
With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.
6th Month 2, 1794. cop3m

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber being an inſolvent debtor, now in actual confinement in the common gaol in the county of Cumberland, New-Jerſey, for a ſum under Fifty Pounds, intends, on the twenty third day of July next, at Bridgetown, in the county aforeſaid, to avail himſelf of the benefit of the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, paſſed December 12, 1761, by applying to two Juſtices of the Peace of ſaid county, in order to be diſcharged from his confinement; at which time and place his creditors, and all others concerned, may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, to the contrary.

† GEORGE LEVART.

June 30, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield township, Delaware county, on the 21ſt of June, a dark bay HORSE, ſhod all round, blind of one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 4, 1794. ¶ CALEB BONSALL.

INFORMATION wanted,

CONcerning a Lad, named MATTHIAS SLEAMING, who ſerved part of his apprenticeſhip to the breeches-making buſineſs with Henry Snobble, in Germantown; in the year 1780 he aſſigned over his indenture to Cooper, in Philadelphia; in the year 1782 ſaid Sleaman left Philadelphia, and no account has been given of him ſince that time. Any perſon who can give information of him, whether living or dead, will pleaſe to leave a few lines at HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office.

MATTHIAS SLEAMAN, ſenior.
Germantown townſhip,
June 25, 1794. ¶

Forty-Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, in Middle-Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, on the ſeventh inſtant, Three Negroes, two of them women, and one boy, viz. Rachel, Mima or Jemima, and Jem. Rachel is about thirty five or thirty-ſix years of age, rather about the middle ſize in height, inclinable to be fat, not remarkably black, ſhe is troubled with pains, and her ancles and wriſts frequently ſwell, is talkative, and ſometimes makes uſe of words ſhe don't underſtand. Mima, daughter of the ſaid Rachel, is a ſtout likely bright mulattoe, about nineteen years of age, a number of years ago ſhe had an inflammation in her eyes, and ſkins grew on each of them, the white ſpecks are yet to be diſcovered in one or both of them, but have grown ſmall; ſhe alſo wore a ſeton in the back of her neck, the marks of which it is probable may yet be diſcovered; when ſhe left home, ſhe had a ſmall ſore on one of her ancles, near the joint, her under jaw extends further out than the upper.

Jem, ſon of Rachel, is about 14 years old ſhort for his age, but well ſet, has remarkably large projecting eyes, and ſhews much of their whites, he reſembles his mother in colour, and ſomewhat in countenance.

Alſo ran away from the above mentioned farm, on the 19th day of September laſt, a Negro Man, called Adam, huſband to Rachel, and father of Jem. It is ſuppoſed the above Adam came back, and perſuaded the others off. He is about 38 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather luſty, has a grim aſpect, is very talkative, ſpeaks faſt and ſomewhat through his noſe, boaſts much, and is a great liar, he is not remarkably black, underſtands farming, and is a good mower. As it is likely the above Negroes have changed their dreſs, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the whole of them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty pounds for Adam, ten pounds for Jemima, ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for Rachel, and ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for Jem, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber. It is probable they have gone to Philadelphia, or to the borders of Cheſter or Lancaſter counties, in Pennſylvania.

7w SIDNEY GEORGE.
June 13, 1794. * tf

For Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Apoquimeny Hundred, Newcaſtle county, in the ſtate of Delaware, containing about one hundred acres of excellent timber land, excluſive of about fifteen of cleared, on which is erected a good log dwelling-houſe; there is a bearing orchard of good fruit, the remainder is covered with as good timber as any whatever, which of conſequence muſt render it very valuable to the purchaſer, lying only 4 miles from the landing on the Delaware,, 4 from Duck-Creek croſs roads, joins on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Dover, has every advantage of a public poſt-road and water navigation; when the price of fuel at the metropolis of Pennſylvania is conſidered, the advantages reſulting from this eſtate, on account of its timber, muſt be obvious.

An indiſputable title will be given, and payments made agreeable to the purchaſer. Apply to JESSE GILBERT, innkeeper, at the ſign of General Waſhington, No. 53, Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, JONATHAN GILBERT, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Billet, or to the ſubſcriber,

RICHARD LAKE,
June 10. * Attorney at Law.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, a brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 1. * EZEKIEL RAMBO.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Monmouth county, State of New-Jerſey, on the 16th of May laſt, a Negroe man, named Tom, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, full face, large eyes, can read and write a little; had on, and took with him, a blue worſted coat, ſnuff-coloured velvet jacket, and fuſtian trowſers; ſaid Tom has changed his name, and called himſelf David: it is ſuſpected he is in Philadelphia, or between there and Newtown, as he croſſed the river Delaware about three miles above Burlington. Any perſon who ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL KETCHAM.

N. B. He having drawn a 50 dollar prize in a lottery, which he had with him, by means of which he may procure other clothes.

FOR SALE,

Either ſeparately or together, as may beſt accommodate the purchaſer,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Baſon of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, together with the ſtock, utenſils, &c. belonging to the ſame, viz.

No. 1. Conſiſting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, two large rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark mills, a bark houſe, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houſes; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2760 hides, and 7500 ſkins.

No. 2. Conſiſting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying-loft, bark-mill, a bark-houſe, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach-houſe, all of brick and almoſt new; alſo, a large convenient frame ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Conſiſting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two ſtories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-houſe and bark-houſe, which will contain about 200 cords; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2160 hides.

No. 4. Conſiſting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick currying-ſhop, which at a ſmall expence may be converted into a dwelling-houſe, a bark-houſe, beam-houſe and ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1468 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, ſufficient for one year's conſumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has alſo a ſufficient number of horſes, carts and utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with paſture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time paſt extenſively concerned in the currying buſineſs alſo, and he offers for ſale his ſtock and utenſils in that branch of his buſineſs.

Should any perſon incline to purchaſe the whole, he will derive great advantages from ſtepping into an extenſive old eſtabliſhment, and may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable proportion of the purchaſe money, on giving approved ſecurity; or ſhould it be more agreeable to purchaſe only the ſtock, utenſils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, a dark brown HORSE, three years old laſt fall; he is about ſixteen hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both his hind feet white, never has been ſhod, and trots all. Any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have ſixteen dollars reward, or for the horſe only, eight dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* ANTHONY WILLIAMS.
Sixth Mo. 23, 1794.

For SALE,

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6w.

WAS taken up within the ſubſcriber's incloſures, in Soleſbury, Bucks county, Phillips's Mills, near Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware river, on the 23d of 5th Mo. 1794, a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be 8 or 10 years old, no natural mark, has loſt the ſight of one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Miller.
June 11, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 23d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Chriſtie, of a middling fair complexion, has a down look when ſpoken to, about 12 years old, 4 feet and an half high; had on when ſhe went away, a new linſey petticoat, an India ſhort gown, mixed with red and white, and a black barcelona handkerchief, and took with her ſeveral other articles of clothing; ſhe likewiſe broke open two drawers, and took out 8 or 9 dollars in money. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB BAKER.

Paſſyunk townſhip, June 24, 1794. *

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring the ſaid runaway at their peril.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the ſaid tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the convenience of the purchaſer.

Harriſburgh and Carliſle
MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber, on or about the 6th day of March, 1794, gave a certain John Satterthwait, then of Kingſton, in Luzerne county, one note of hand for the ſum of £100, and I have paid the moſt part of ſaid note, I therefore forewarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, until ſaid Satterthwait, or ſome perſon for him, ſhall make a ſettlement with me.

PHILIP JACKSON.
Kingſton, Luzerne county, June 24, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Cheſnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a ſmall white ſpot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.
* May 5, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Little Timber-creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, a large bay MARE, near ſixteen hands high, ſix years old this Spring, a natural but hard trotter, no ſhoes on when ſtole, a large lump on the top of her head, much reſembling the pole-evil.---She is much uſed to the gears, and walks remarkably ſtiff with her hind legs. Alſo ſtole the ſame night, from Samuel Brick, about half a mile from the ſubſcriber's, a Saddle about half worn, ſuppoſed to have been taken by the ſame perſon. Whoever ſecures the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief in any gaol, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and all reaſonable charges.

ISAAC BURROUGH, junr.

☞ The perſon ſuſpected of being the thief is a native of Ireland, a ſtout raw-boned fellow, named Thomas Young, and well known by the appellation of Long Tom. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3341.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1794.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the fourteenth day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN SIMMONS, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit.

"A New Pennsylvania Primer. By JOHN "SIMMONS."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
¶4w of the district of Pennsylvania.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 15th day of July, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"Precedents in the Office of a Justice of "Peace: to which is added, a Short Sys-"tem of Conveyancing, in a Method entire-"ly new: with an Appendix, containing a "Variety of the most useful Forms. By "COLLINSON READ, Esquire."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the district of Pennsylvania.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheney river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title, with a general warranty, will now be given by Susannah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 500l. paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by bidding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 50l. damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at 10l. per acre, that is upwards of 3000l.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburg for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from his Master, on Friday evening, the 11th instant, a Mulatto FELLOW, named ISAAC SMITH, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when he went away, corduroy trimmed trowsers, and an old shirt; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, and given to strong liquor; perhaps he may offer himself to drive team, or work in a forge, the latter he followed with his master. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him, so that his master shall get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB WININGS, junr.
Springton Forge, Chester county,
July 15, 1794. †

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DOUGLASS, late of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, deceased, to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are required to bring them in, properly attested, to

GABRIEL DAVIS, }
JOHN WILSON, } Executors.
GEORGE LEETCH, }

July 11, 1794. *

Stop Thief and Run-away.
Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a servant BOY, named SILAS LEWIS, about 14 years of age; it is likely he will change his name: he had on when he went away, a cloth jacket and fustian trowsers. He was bro't home on the 17th instant, and abandoned the same day. He broke open a drawer, and took with him Baltimore Branch Bank Notes, 10 dollars each, and other money. Any person that will bring him home, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HART,
No. 8, South Second street, Philadelphia.

All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said boy.

July 19. *

STOLEN, out of the stable of Jacob Paul near Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 15th instant, a large bay MARE, saddle and bridle, the mare near 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a good bay, with some white on her hind feet, she has been drove in harness, and has the skin of her breast wrinkled with the breast-plate, a natural trotter, has suckled a colt last year, and yet remains thick and clumsey--The saddle half worn, double skirted, plaited stirrups and nails, blue cloth bound with buff. It is supposed she was taken by a man who bought a bridle in the neighbourhood, and was seen near Jacob Paul's that evening with a round hat, striped surtout, scarlet jacket, with a vine running near the buttons, light coloured or sandy hair, very short and queued, he was near six feet high, and very straight. Whoever secures the thief and mare, so as the owner may get his mare, and the theif be brought to Justice, shall receive the reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, by applying to

MORRIS ROBESON,
* of Philadelphia, or
July 11. JACOB PAUL.

WHEREAS CALEB SHAW, late of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, has publicly reported, that the subscriber is indebted to him in the sum of £280, on a promissory note, given him for the purchase of a plantation, in the said township; he thinks it proper to take this method of assuring the Public of the falsehood of the imputation, and that the said debt, and every security given for the same, has been, by him, fully paid and discharged.

* JOHN PRYOR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, in Ridley township, Delaware county, a pair of bay HORSES: one 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, a small star, saddle spots, branded D. on the near buttock, shod before, paces and trots; the other 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, saddle spots, blind of an eye, shod round, trots and canters well. The owner, or owners, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. July 12 1794.

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

CAME to the subscribers, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, near Shoemaker's mill, a pale red coloured COW; has a little appearance of brindle, particularly about the head, and has holes bored in her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

STEPHEN & BENJAMIN MERSHON.
Cheltenham, June 30, 1794 *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about the first of May, a red COW, about nine years old, with some white under her belly, both ears marked, branded with the letter T. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ ELIAS TOY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the several pieces and parcels of lands, in the townships of Burlington and Willingborough, formerly belonging to William Smith, Esqr. late of the city of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate, or without legally disposing of the same, that we, the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esqr. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, commissioners to make partition of the aforesaid lands to and amongst the heirs of the same William Smith, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the second day of the eighth month, August, next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and ascertain the shares and parts aforesaid, pursuant to the act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. Given under our hands, this twentieth day of the Sixth month, June, A. D. 1794.

MOSES KEMPTON,
AARON WILLS,
DANIEL SMITH.

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1st of July, by F. Herman, from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political and Theological Systems, from the creation to the present time--the only true guide to the English grammar, &c.) and others, under the inspection of the Trustees. German and English grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philosophical sciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the most expeditious manner, in a way both scientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are so pleasant and healthful, it is six miles from Philadelphia. 3m

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Brandywine township, Chester county, a brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 1. * EZEKIEL RAMBO.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 8th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of London Britain; bounded by lands of Samuel Evans, John Chambers, John Whan and others, containing 153 acres and 30 perches, be the same more or less: seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Evans, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Bromback, in the township of Coventry, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation or tract of land, with the appurtenances, situate in said township of Coventry; bounded by lands of Jacob Stagen, Peter Pouts, Abraham Brower and others, containing 42 acres, more or less. At the same time and place will be sold, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture: seized and taken in execution as the estate of said Bromback, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, July 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two pieces or parcels of land, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Charlestown; bounded by lands of George Roberts, Benjamin Longstreth, John Coates and others—One piece containing 13 acres, the other 4 acres, be the same more or less: seized and taken in execution as the estate of Solomon Fussell, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, July 14, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CLARK, deceased, of Mount-Holly, county of Burlington, are desired to make payment; and those having demands against said estate, are earnestly requested to bring their accounts for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN CLARK, or
EPHRAIM CLARK, in Philadelphia, or
ALEXANDER SHIRAS, in Mount-Holly. } Executors.

July 16, 1794. *

WAS taken up, at the twelfth mile-stone, on the Bristol road, on Mr. William Bell's plantation, in June last, an old BAY MARE, with a star in her forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

July 14, 1794. ‖

Sixpence Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, an apprentice boy to the blacksmiths trade, named Jacob Heighford, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, marked with the small-pox, short hair, speaks English and German; had on and took with him, two pair of linen trowsers, two linen shirts almost new, new wool hat, striped jacket pattern, a corduroy sailor's jacket, and a pair of shoes about half worn. Whoever brings said apprentice home to his master, living in Alloways creek township, Salem county, New-Jersey, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ GEORGE SELLERS.

June 30, 1794.

LONDON May 23.

This morning Mr. Brookes, the King's Messenger, arrived with dispatches from his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, dated May 21.

By the same conveyance we have letters from our correspondents in the army. We find as we yesterday stated, that the allied armies under his Royal Highness had met with a check, in which from five to eight hundred men were killed and wounded, and some pieces of light artillery were lost, report said to the number of thirty.

General Fox's brigade, which was detached from the main force, suffered most.—They were surrounded by the French, but always drove them who attacked them in the front.

The 43d have lost 180 men—the fourteenth and thirty-seventh about 100 each; but it is supposed that the most of them are taken prisoners. Brevet Major Brown, of the 14th, who commanded the regiment, in the absence of Major Ross, was shot through the body and left in the field. Captain Cook, who commanded the 37th regiment, Sir C. Ross being sick, was killed. Colonel Ludlow, as we have stated, has lost an arm.

Sir William Erskine, who commanded another column, was said to have met with a very superior number of the French at Comines, to which he had advanced. The Hessians who were with him, fought most bravely, and the Emperor's troops, who were to join some of the columns, came up opportunely, and obliged the Carmagnoles to retreat.

The above check, by no means so considerable, as it was at first represented, has not had much effect upon the spirits of the British army. On the 20th, his Royal Highness gave it out in general orders, "That he thanked the troops for their bravery and good conduct in the late engagement with the enemy, who, owing to their great superiority of numbers, and the ground on which they engaged, had obtained some trifling advantage, in their having been obliged to abandon to them some of their artillery: but he trusted that such a circumstance would not dispirit the army he had the honour to command, and he hoped that in a short time, they would repay with interest, any loss they had sustained."

Colonel Craig, Adjutant-General of the British army in Flanders, arrived in town this morning.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, June 26.

Copy of a letter from Captain Bowen, of Franklin county, to the Adjutant-General of this state, dated June 19.

On Wednesday the 11th instant, Major Samuel Nelson arrived at Boxe's station, at the Curahee mountain, and in a few minutes after he got there the spies of said station came in with a report that they had made discovery of ten Indians within one and an half mile of this Fort. Major Nelson, with six men he raised at the station, started on their trail, and at his departure sent orders to me to follow him with what men I could raise; I accordingly got four men with me, and overtook him on Friday about ten o'clock,—that night our spies made discovery of them at camp, at five different fires on each side of a large creek. The Major gave orders, two men should stay with our horses, and that I should take two men with me and attack one camp that had six Indians and a lad (as appeared afterwards) and he divided the other men at the other four camps. He allotted to attack them in the morning when light enough to draw a sight, but my camp rose rather early and moved into the creek to cross, but they were no sooner in the water than my two boys and myself fired (agreeable to the orders we received) and killed three, with that the rest of the men fired at every camp; we then charged with our swords and pistols, and soon made them break, tho' not till they raised the war whoop and fired several guns. We found they were about 30 in number, and supposed we killed nine, but could not be certain as some lay in deep water; but to the best of my knowledge they are that much less in number, besides one prisoner one of the boys brought in.

P. S. We overtook two on the trail within about five miles of this camp, one we killed dead, the other badly wounded, but got in a swamp.

RICHMOND, July 17.

A Gentleman has favored the Editors with the following, published in Lexington, Kentucky, in a hand-bill, on the 18th of last month; it was brought by a gentleman who arrived in Chesterfield on Monday evening.

Lexington, June 18, 1794.

Examination of two Patowatomies, captured by Captain Alexander Gibson, on the North side of the Miami of the Lake, on the fifth day of June, 1794.

Query 1. How long have you been from your nation?

Anſwer, Four days before our capture.

Q. 2. When did your nation receive the invitation from the Britiſh, to join them to go to war againſt the Americans?

A. On the firſt of laſt Moon, the meſſage was ſent by three Chiefs, a Delaware, a Shawanoe, and a Miami.

Q. 3. What was the meſſage brought by thoſe Indian Chiefs, and what number of Britiſh troops were at Roche de Bout on the firſt of May?

A. That the Britiſh ſent them to invite the Potowatomies to go to war againſt the United States, that they (the Britiſh) were at Roche de Bout, on their way to war, againſt the Americans; that the number of Britiſh troops then there, was about four hundred, with two pieces of artillery, excluſive of the Detroit militia, and had made a fortification round Col. M'Kee's houſe and ſtores at that place, in which they had depoſited all their ſtores of ammunition, arms, cloathing and proviſion, with which they promiſed to ſupply all the hoſtile Indians, in abundance, provided they would join and go with them to war.

Q. 4. What tribes of Indians, and what were their number at Roche de Bout, on the firſt day of May?

A. The Chipewas, Wyandots, Shawanoes, Tawas, Delawares, and Miami's; there were then collected about one thouſand warriors, and were daily coming in and collecting from all thoſe nations.

Q. 5. What number of warriors do you ſuppoſe are actually at that place at this time, and what number of Britiſh troops and Militia, have promiſed to join the Indians to fight this army?

A. From the lateſt and beſt information, and from our own knowledge of the number of warriors belonging to thoſe nations, there cannot be leſs than 2000 warriors now aſſembled; and were the Potowatomies to join, agreeably to invitation, the whole would amount to upwards of 3000 hoſtile Indians; but we do not think that more than fifty of the Potowatomies will go to war. The Britiſh troops and militia that will join the Indians to go to war againſt the Americans, will amount to 1500, agreeably to the promiſe of governor Simcoe.

Q. 6. At what time, and from what place, do the Engliſh and Indians mean to advance againſt the army?

A. About the laſt of this moon, or the beginning of next, they intend to attack the legion at this place. Governor Simcoe, the great man, who lives at or near Niagara, ſent for the Potowatomies, and promiſed them arms, ammunition, proviſion, and cloathing, and every thing they wanted, on condition they would join him and go to war againſt the Americans; and that he would command the whole. He ſent us the ſame meſſage laſt winter, and again in the firſt of the laſt Moon from Roche de Bout: He alſo ſaid he was much obliged to us for paſt ſervices, and that he would now help us to fight, and render us all the ſervices in his power againſt the Americans. All the ſpeeches that we have received from him were as red as blood, all the wampum and feathers were painted red, and the war pipe and hatchet were red, and even the tobacco was painted red!

We received four different invitations from Governor Simcoe, inviting the Potowatomies to join in the war; the laſt was on the firſt of the laſt Moon, when he promiſed to join us, with fifteen hundred of his beſt warriors, as before mentioned.

But we wiſh for peace; except a number of our young men.

Examined and carefully reduced to writing, at Greenville, this 7th of June 1794.

Canandarquary, April 29th, 1794.

"SIR,

"I had the honour of informing you in my laſt, that I had received a runner from Buffaloe creek, requeſting my attendance at a council ſummoned to meet there.—The incloſed are the proceedings of that council.

"I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Six Nations had fully made up their minds previous to the meeting of the council, to hold a treaty agreeable to the wiſhes of the United States, in order to bring about a general peace. But the inflammatory ſpeech of Lord Dorcheſter, which was interpreted to them by Colonel Butler, together with the preſents heaped upon them by the Britiſh on this occaſion, induced them to give up that friendly intention.

"Col. Butler and Capt. Bombary attended the council on behalf of the Britiſh government, they took pains, on all occaſions, to repreſent a war between our government and theirs as inevitable; and altho' in my preſence they did not intimate that their aſſiſtance would be wanted by the King, yet I am perſuaded that on other occaſions every effort is made to ſecure it.

"The preſents that I brot' from Philadelphia for, and delivered to the Indians, proved very ſatisfactory to them — I am perſuaded that at the preſent time, a continuation of the generoſity of the United States will be highly ſerviceable. This part of the country being the frontier of the ſtate of New-York, the inhabitants feel very much alarmed at the preſent appearance of war—Deſtitute of arms and ammunition, the ſcattered inhabitants of this remote wilderneſs would fall a prey to their ſavage neighbours, ſhould they think proper to attack them.

"When I was at Buffaloe creek governor Simcoe had gone to Detroit, he ſtarted from that place immediately after receiving Lord Dorcheſter's ſpeech to the Indians.

"The expences of the Indians increaſe very faſt: Their demands increaſe with the importance they ſuppoſe their friendſhip is to us. However ſir, you may reſt aſſured that I endeavour to make uſe of all the œconomy that I can.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "ISRAEL CHAPIN.

"P. S. My ſon will inform you many particulars, that I thought proper to omit mentioning in this letter.

WHITESTOWN, July 9.

The following important communications were received by the Editor from gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability; their authenticity we think may be relied on.

We learn by a gentleman immediately from the county of Onondago, that the greateſt part of the Onondago tribe of Indians, who have heretofore reſided in that part of the country, and annually received an annuity of 500 dollars from the ſtate, have removed into the Britiſh territory of the province of Upper Canada. That on the 25th ult. thoſe Indians who were on their way, and had collected at the Onondago Salt Springs, to take leave of the few who remained behind and could not be prevailed on (notwithſtanding the moſt inſinuating and indefatigable exertions of the Britiſh lions of the north) to quit their country; the Indians were collected in council, and the inhabitants, alarmed at the movement of thoſe tawny ſons of cruelty, were alſo collected, when Major De Witt, by requeſt of the inhabitants, delivered the following

TALK.

BROTHERS,

I am glad to ſee your faces; my heart, on this occaſion, beats high for joy, and riſes with grateful thanks to the Great Spirit above who has brought us here today in peace.

BROTHERS,

I am a young man, not much uſed to ſpeaking in public; but the love I bear to your nation, and anxious deſire I have for your peace and welfare, makes me bold, and moves my tongue to ſpeak.

BROTHERS,

I have but a few words to ſay to you; they don't come from the lips alone, but are the ſentiments of my heart; they are words intended to give you peace of mind, and to enſure you of our friendſhip. Open, then, your ears, and attend to what I have to ſay.

BROTHERS,

I this day heard that a number of your nation was about to leave us, and going on the other ſide of great lakes: this I am ſorry to hear, as I preſume there muſt be ſome unhappy cauſe for it. You are miſled, and about to deſtroy your nation. I will venture to ſay, that your preſent determination, upon proper enquiry, will appear ſo, and therefore ought to be otherwiſe. Speak, Brothers, what is it that draws you from your peaceful valley; that induces you to leave your unequalled hunting ground; woods beſparkled with deer, and rivers filled with fiſh?

BROTHERS,

I preſume ſome birds of falſe report muſt have paſſed through your country, and diſturbed your minds. You muſt not liſten to the ſtories of the little birds. Speak, brothers; I have always been and ſtill am, your ſincere friend: give me an opportunity of contradicting any falſe and deſigning ſtories you have heard. I am anxious to ſet you right; to convince you that you are miſled, that thoſe who adviſe you to your preſent removal are not your friends. If the pretext is any grievances that you labour under, ſpeak, and they ſhall be redreſſed. If you have been wronged, again ſpeak, and your cauſe ſhall be vindicated. If it is the want of any proviſions or other neceſſaries of life, and which you may be told will be given you at the place were you are going to, I ſay once more, ſpeak, and your every want ſhall be ſupplied by your real friends, not by thoſe who act through deſign, in order to anſwer ſome private purpoſes of their own, but from pure motives of friendſhip to you. In this I ſpeak the ſentiments and ſhew you the diſpoſition of the United States and of the ſtate of New York in particular. Have you ever requeſted any thing of the ſtate and had it not immediately granted? Have you ever made known any of your grievances to our father the Governor, and others appointed by our great council to do buſineſs with you, and had them not redreſſed? Surely then you cannot now have any reaſon to diſtruſt the ſame friendſhip; no, nothing to lead you to diſtruſt the fatherly care of our government over you. What then is it you expect to receive in the place you are going to? I want your anſwers to all theſe things—ſpeak quick, brothers; I am anxious to hear you open wide your minds; keep nothing back; my ears are uncovered, not a whiſper ſhall interrupt your voice.

Kyadotagh, the firſt chief in the nation, then roſe and obſerved, that it was with heart felt ſatisfaction that he met his friend (Major De Wit) and the reſt of the white people at this time, to explain to them the cauſe of the preſent journey.—He was glad to ſee they had taken the trouble to meet them, and give them an opportunity to remove any improper impreſſions which otherwiſe have been made and remained on the minds of his brothers in this part of the country, he proceeded in the moſt energetic language, to anſwer every point that had been touched on and raiſed by Mr. De Witt, and took unwearied pains to endeavour to ſhew and convince, that they did not go in conſequence of any of the ſtories of the little birds, or from any diſſatisfaction which they had againſt the ſtate, but merely to ſee ſome of their relations at Swagoughchee and Buffaloe creek; and that all was going to return in the courſe of a month or ſix weeks. Several of the other chiefs ſpoke in their turns, and favoured the ſame ideas.

Our informant farther ſtates—that thoſe Indians proceeded on their journey the 27th, that they had an order ſent them ſome time ſince, from Governor Simcoe to the Commandant of Oſwego garriſon, to furniſh thoſe Indians with veſſels and proviſions for their ſeveral deſtinations—that this circumſtance, together with the general removal of the Indians, their taking all their heavy kettles, moveable property, &c. which they never had been wont to do on mere journeys of a viſit to their friends—the great pains which they took to make the people believe they ſhould return again, all ſerve as convincing proofs, that they were drawn away under hoſtile intentions.

From Shenondon, an Oneida Chief, to Hugh White, Eſq;

"BROTHER,

"This is to acquaint you, that we yeſterday received a meſſage in our village, from Niagara, to the following import, viz. That the noted ſachem of that tribe, called Fiſh Carrier, and reſiding at Buffaloe Creek, had ſent a ſpeech to the Indians ſtill remaining at the Old Cauga ſettlement, inviting them immediately to quit their native country, and return to the weſtward, as trouble would ſoon come upon them if they continued there any longer. Two of their Chiefs were prevailed upon to take leave of their town: The remaining chief utterly and abſolutely refuſed, and ſent forward to us, the Oneidas, to acquaint us with his reſolution; and that he had determined, in caſe of any trouble, to repair with his family and ſome others, and ſhare our fate who were known to be Americans.

"Your friend and brother,

his

JOHN X SHENONDON.

mark

"Two ſtrings of Wampum.

"Hugh White, Eſq.

"Oneida, July 5th, 1794."

ALBANY, July 17.

The conduct of the Britiſh, and the Governor of Upper Canada, has been carried on of late to ſuch a length, that their intention towards this country can no longer be concealed. We noticed in a former paper, that they had decoyed to that ſettlement a number of families, who were under the moſt ſtrict obligations to Mr. Williamſon, who had advanced them an enormous ſum. We ſince underſtand that theſe ſame people were afforded every aſſiſtance and protection while carrying off the property of Mr. Williamſon, entruſted to their care.

The ſame gentleman a few weeks ago began a ſettlement at Great Sodar Bay on Lake Ontario, received, a few days ſince, a moſt inſolent meſſage from Governor Simcoe, informing him that if he did not "take care" he would ſend a party to deſtroy his ſettlement.

It is ſaid the Governor of the ſtate and the Secretary at war, have been informed of theſe tranſactions, that they may take what ſteps they ſee fit, to preſerve this important place to the United States. Mr. Williamſon ſold in this place, in ten days, above 100 lots for building. The harbour is moſt excellent, and affords the only ſhelter for veſſels on the Lake in northerly gales.

By the ſame channel we are aſſured that Governor Simcoe has not abandoned the poſt taken at the Miami Rapid; but, on the contrary, when this intelligence came away, it was believed that poſt would be reinforced from Niagara.

Great exertions are making to put the fortreſs of Niagara in a ſtate of defence againſt any force on the lakes. It has lately been ſurrounded by a double row of very large palliſades, and an abattis without that, and a ſmall fort is now building between the Lake and the town.

Mr. Morris, General Chapin, and Mr. Williamſon are appointed by the commiſſioners to direct the fortifications in the county of Ontario; and every exertion will be made by thoſe gentlemen to put that frontier in a ſtate of defence. This ſeems to be the only means left to check the inſolence of our neighbours.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

On Monday, the 14th inſt. at 11 o'clock, at the City-Hall in this city, the ſuit lately inſtituted in the Diſtrict Court for this diſtrict, in behalf of the United States, againſt the Schooner Prince and Liberty, and her cargoe, owned by Meſſrs. Bernardus Swartwout and Son; was brought to trial. The libel charged, that the Schooner, being enrolled and licenſed for carrying on the coaſting trade, had proceeded on a foreign voyage, (from this city to New Providence, one of the Bahama Iſlands) without firſt giving up her enrollment and licenſe to the collector. The owners, in their anſwer to the libel, denied that the Schooner had proceeded on a foreign voyage, and inſiſted that ſhe failed on the 29th day of March laſt from this city on a voyage to Charleſton, in the ſtate of South-Carolina; but was compelled by diſtreſs of weather, to put into New-Providence. Upon the trial, a number of witneſſes were examined on the part of the owners, who proved moſt ſatisfactorily that the Schooner obtained a clearance from this city to Charleſton; that the owners inſtructed the Captain to proceed directly to that port; that the Schooner after clearing the Land, ſteered a courſe for ſeveral days, as direct for Charleſton as the winds and other circumſtances would permit; but that afterwards ſhe met with very tempeſtuous weather, which laſted with little or no intermiſſion for ten days, and finally forced her, for the preſervation of the lives of the crew, to bear away for New-Providence, where ſhe arrived on the 15th day of April. After the evidence was cloſed, the cauſe was ſtrenuouſly argued by counſel on both ſides, but the counſel on the part of the United States explicitly admitted that the conduct of Meſſrs. Bernardus Swartwout and Son, was perfectly irreproachable; as the evidence did not furniſh the leaſt grounds for ſuppoſing, that they had not really intended the voyage to Charleſton, or that they were in any degree privy to the voyage to New-Providence. The counſel having concluded their arguments, the Judge of the diſtrict intimated his perſuaſion of the abſolute neceſſity which compelled the Schooner to go to New Providence; but took time to adviſe upon the conſtruction of the ſtatute on which the ſuit was founded.

On Saturday, the 19th inſtant, the Judge proceeded to pronounce his decree in the caſe; after ſtating the point in controverſy, in a perſpicuous manner, and judiciouſly remarking, as well upon the facts as conſtruction of the ſtatute, the Judge declared it as his opinion, that the evidence left no room to doubt, that the ſchooner went to New-Providence through inevitable neceſſity; and, that under all the circumſtances of the caſe, ſhe had not proceeded on a foreign voyage; wherefore he ordered and decreed, that the libel be diſmiſſed, and that the ſchooner and her cargo be reſtored to the owners, but without coſts.

With regard to coſts, the Judge obſerved, that there was ſufficient reaſon to juſtify the collector and attorney for the diſtrict, in ſeizing and libelling the ſchooner and her cargo, and that they had done nothing more than what the law required of attentive and faithful officers.

This trial cannot fail to give pleaſure to our readers, whilſt, on the one hand, it will reſcue the characters of Meſſrs. Bernardus Swartout and Son, and the captain of the ſchooner Prince and Liberty, from the ſtigma of having violated, not only the act of Congreſs for regulating the coaſting trade, but alſo the late embargo; it will, on the other, convince the unprejudiced, that our public officers are vigilant and impartial in the diſcharge of their duties.

The decree above mentioned is in the following words:

At a ſpecial diſtrict court of the United States, held for the diſtrict of New-York, on Saturday the 11th day of July, 1794, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Preſent—The honorable John Lawrance, Eſq. judge of the diſtrict.

The United States,
vs.
The ſchooner Prince and Liberty, Bernardus Swartwout, and Bernardus Swartwout, jun. claimants.

HIS honor the judge, having taken time to adviſe in this cauſe until this day, doth now order, ſentence, adjudge and decree, that the libel filed in this cauſe, be diſmiſſed, without coſts, and that the ſchooner Prince and Liberty, and her cargo, mentioned in the ſaid libel, be diſcharged from arreſt, and be reſtored to the claimants Bernardus Swartout and Bernardus Swartout, jun.

A true extract from the minutes.

R. TROUP, Clerk.

July 24. From Canada we have intelligence, that a large number of inhabitants have aſſociated and addreſſed Lord Dorcheſter, with aſſurances of their determination to ſupport government. It appears that revolution principles are rapidly ſpreading in that province.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th, to a gentleman in this city, ſays, "For this week paſt they have been carting to to Lachine*, all governor Simcoe's ſtores, the beſt part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are four very large field pieces, and 2000 ſtand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of ſpirit. In two weeks they have got upwards of ſixty recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas."

* The place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are depoſited.

Philadelphia, July 30.

Extract of an authentic letter from Pittsburgh, dated the 18th July inſtant.

"Major Lenox, the marſhall of the federal court, in company with General Neville, ſerved ſome proceſſes on perſons in this county, on Tueſday laſt: On the day following, at day-light, 100 men attacked General Neville's houſe, in which there was only the General and another man, with the family. The General defended himſelf for an hour and better againſt them; he wounded one of the party mortally, and three others badly. No perſon in the houſe received any damage. On his application to Major Butler, he ſent out twenty of the federal troops of this garriſon to protect him. Yeſterday another party of five hundred men, from the upper part of this county, and Waſhington, collected together, and about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, made a ſecond attack on General Neville's houſe. Luckily, the General made his eſcape a few minutes before they ſurrounded the houſe——Previous to the attack, they ſent in a flag to inform General Neville, that if he would reſign his commiſſion and give up his papers, they would not injure him. Major Kirkpatrick, who remained in the houſe with his ſiſter in law Mrs. Neville, returned an anſwer, informing them that General Neville was not in the houſe—but this they would not believe, and after permitting Mrs. Neville and the females of the family to retire, they commenced an attack on the houſe, which was returned from the ſoldiers in the houſe, when four of the rioters were killed and a number wounded, and three of the ſoldiers in the houſe wounded. The party in the houſe then gave up; and the rioters burnt the dwelling houſe, barns, and all outhouſes, and every thing in them. Among thoſe killed was a Captain James M'Farland, formerly an officer in the Pennſylvania line. Time will not permit me to give you a more particular detail of this unhappy buſineſs. General Neville has tranſmitted to the Executive of the United States a full account. I am ſorry to find this unhappy diſpoſition prevail too generally in our country, and GOD only knows where it will end.

"This moment an expreſs arrived here from the commanding officer at Fort Franklin, to Major Butler at this place, incloſing a copy of a ſpeech from Cornplanter to General Chapin, to be delivered by him to General Waſhington, the purport of which is, that, unleſs the lands which they had formerly pointed out on the map, were given up, they would be obliged to take them. The commanding officer, in his letter, mentions, that the Cornplanter's nephew who had brought the ſpeech, had convened the Indians at Fort Franklin, in an open field—that they held a council, the purport of which, he could not learn. But he thinks, from the viſible change in the behavior of the Indians, it was hoſtile, as they have all withdrawn. He expects every moment, when hoſtilities will be commenced by them."

On Thurſday laſt the following melancholy circumſtance took place in this city. A diſpute having aroſe between two men, which brought them to blows, one of them received a ſtroke from his antagoniſt, which put an immediate end to his exiſtence. The ſurvivor was immediately taken into cuſtody. It is to be hoped this accident will ſerve as a caution to others, not to let their paſſions riſe ſo high as to terminate in ſuch fatal conſequences.

Capt. Meaſe, of the brig Betſey, from Martinico, in 16 days, informs, that the attempts of the Engliſh on the Fort which protects the town of Point a Petre, (Gaudaloupe,) have been fruitleſs; that he ſaw 150 wounded landed from the Roebuck at Martinico from an expedition againſt that fort, that the killed were numerous, and finally, that the Britiſh land forces were now too weak to attempt retaking Gaudaloupe, for which freſh troops would be neceſſary. Numbers of the ſpeculators who purchaſed property at the Britiſh ſales, had joined the Britiſh forces to protect or retake it, and many of theſe had alſo been killed or wounded. Admiral Jervis was riding at anchor off the port, which he cannot enter until land forces firſt obtain poſſeſſion of the fort. Arnold had, as we on a former occaſion communicated, been made priſoner at Gaudaloupe, and was actually confined, but found means to eſcape, and, by means of a raft, made of a few boards, driſted to the fleet.

Letters received by the Columbus, arrived at New York from Cadiz, mention a decree of the Spaniſh court, forbidding the ſubjects of that kingdom from wearing any part of their dreſs in imitation of the French, a nation of atheiſts and barbarians. All theſe ridiculous precautions will only ſerve to kindle the flame which the combined deſpots are endeavouring to ſmother in their dominions. The king alſo, by an edict, calls for a reinforcement of 40,000 volunteers, to ſtrengthen his armies. They appear to want it from the latter part of Count de L'Union's official letter.

Count de L'Union informs his court, that the retreat was effected with amazing celerity--no doubt, as the French were cloſe upon the flying Spaniards all the way. The loſs of 200 pieces of cannon (this is the amount of the loſs ſtated in letters by the Columbus) is alſo a ſymptom of conſiderable hurry.

Capt. Lawſon, in the brig Fanny, from Cape Nichola Mole, arrived on Friday laſt in ſeventeen days, and brings intelligence, that markets were low, except for freſh proviſions, which were extremely ſcarce; beef could not be procured, and flour was a glut, owing to the immenſe influx from the United States. The Britiſh troops had poſſeſſion of the town, but the Republicans were under its walls in great force. The fleet rendevouzed there to attack Port de Paix, but ſailors could not be found to man them. A ſecond meſſage, however, had been ſent to Gen. Lavaux, from Col. Whitlock, to ſurrender the place, and he received for anſwer, that no attempt would be made to prevent the landing of the Britiſh troops, but that they all might expect never to return.

The Schooner Swallow, of Philadelphia, had arrived at the Mole, but not finding the Markets to anſwer, cleared out for Fort Dauphin, but altered his mind and went to Port de Paix. Information being received of this at the Mole, the name of the veſſel and that of the maſter were regiſtered in the cuſtom houſe books, and a privateer ſent out to take her.

Santhonax had fled from Jacmel in a Daniſh veſſel, and frequent excurſions were made by the Republicans into Port-au-Prince in the night, and they had carried off conſiderable plunder.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

I AM directed to contradict the purport of a paragraph, under the Richmond head of the 10th inſt. holding up the idea that the Chickaſaws are unfriendly to the United States. Nothing can be more contrary to the real ſtate of the caſe. The letters of Governor Blount to the Secretary of War, alluded to in the Richmond paragraph, give no ſuch information. A party of the Chickaſaws, and another of the Choctaws, are now acting with the army of Major General Wayne. The ſtrong friendſhip of Piamingo and the Chiefs who are at preſent in this city on a viſit to the Preſident of the United States, has been evinced by an invariable courſe of attachment. Since the late war, no Chickaſaw ever killed a citizen of the United States—The paragraph would ſeem to have been calculated to cauſe ſome imprudent people to inſult or injure the Chickaſaws on their return—Such a circumſtance would diſgrace the perpetrators, beſides rendering them liable to the penalty of the laws, as the Chickaſaws are under the ſafeguard and protection of the United States.

JOHN STAGG, Jun.

War Department, July 23, 1794.

No. III.

The FARMER'S *and* IMPROVER'S FRIEND.

THE remarks in the laſt number, upon the beſt expoſure for dwelling-houſes in the country, were purpoſely made very particular. Little more need be ſaid, therefore, in regard to

THE BEST SITUATION AND EXPOSURE FOR BARNS, STABLES, CATTLE-HOUSES, SHEEP-HOUSES, &c.

It is, however, proper to obſerve, that the duty which we owe even to the ſpeechleſs but uſeful creatures employed or fed upon a farm, and our own intereſts, dictate to us a ſerious attention to their comfort and health. Horſes and oxen, after being fatigued by the labour of the plough or the team, in the ſummer ſeaſon, muſt be greatly refreſhed and fitted for the renewal of their toil, by taking their food in buildings well expoſed to the ſouthern winds, and ventilated by doors and windows to the weſt, ſouth-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt, with a correſponding door or window on the northerly ſide, to produce a thorough draught of air. Cattle and ſheep too for market, muſt be more eaſily preſerved in health and fleſh, by being kept in buildings well aired or expoſed to the ſummer winds, or covered by ſhady trees. It is thought, that blindneſs, in working animals, is often produced by exceſſive fatigue and heat. That they are very ſuſceptible of injury from ſuch cauſes is proved by the deaths of carriage horſes over-driven in the extreme hot weather; which are much more frequent, than the deaths, from heat, of any other creature.

It appears adviſeable, on account of the danger of fire, to place barns and ſtables to the north-eaſt of dwelling-houſes; becauſe the wind from that quarter is always damp, and generally accompanied with rain. This leſſens the danger of an adjacent farm-houſe from a barn or ſtable ſet on fire by accident or by lightning. If the dwelling-houſe ſhould be on fire, a dry ſtrong north-weſt wind, which is the moſt unfavourable, would blow the ſparks and cinders to it from the barn, ſtables, and ſurrounding ſtacks of hay and ſtraw. It may be well not to place houſes and barns too near to each other; and the pump or well ſhould be ſituated between them. That poſition for water will be moſt convenient for the kitchen and family purpoſes, and for the cattle; and it may facilitate the ſaving of either building, in caſe the other ſhould be ſet on fire. It may be well obſerved here, that, the frequent deſtruction by lightning, of good barns, with the grain and hay, in and near them, ſtrongly recommend, at leaſt to the wealthy farmer, the uſe of conductors or lightning rods.

THE PROFIT AND COMFORT OF KITCHEN GARDENS

do not appear to have ſufficiently attracted the attention of either the wealthy or the poor farmer. Plenty and variety of good vegetables have the moſt favourable effect upon the health of a family, and particularly of the children and women. The doctor's bill is greatly encreaſed, by inattention to the garden, and often valuable lives are loſt by feeding in times of ſickneſs in the hot weather, upon meat, cheeſe and butter, becauſe there are no early potatoes, carrots, early turnips, cabbages, beans, peas, beets, &c. In every garden raſpberries, currants, peaches and pears ſhould be planted. They grow as freely as weeds in this climate, eſpecially the two firſt, and if uſed *only when ripe*, they are preventatives of ſome diſorders, and more certain cures for others, than any medicine.

The French and Italians place their gardens ſo as to command a pond of water near them. On the bank of the pond they place an upright poſt, with a pole acroſs the top, twining on a piece of wood or iron. At one end of the pole is fixed a little pail or bucket, ſo as to be eaſily dipped into the pond and filled often: the other end of the pole ſerves as a long handle, by means of which the bucket or pail is dipped into the pond and filled, then raiſed (by preſſing down the handle end of the pole) till the bucket is brought over a caſk, into which it is emptied. Water is ſometimes raiſed in like manner by a wheel turned by hand. It is then carried, by little rough troughs, all over the garden, ſo as to produce a great abundance of vegetables, and eſpecially of thoſe kinds, which uſually fail, for want of rain, in dry ſeaſons.

This is another pleaſing inſtance of the good effects of the *Irrigation or watering*, ſo earneſtly recommended in the firſt number of theſe papers. It is proper to recommend attention to the poſition of ſuch ponds in relation to dwelling-houſes. They ſhould, if near or large, be on one of thoſe ſides from which the ſummer winds do *not* blow, and they ſhould be kept running, and indeed ſhould be occaſionally emptied in the ſummer months. Here to, it may be well to recommend to the farmer and miller, of every denomination, not to place his buildings nearer than is neceſſary to any mill-pond, common pond, wet ditch or drain, creek, or other ſtream; and ſo to place his dwelling, that any ſuch water may lie on the northerly and eaſterly ſide of his houſe, and by no means to have even a running ſtream, much leſs a ſtanding water or pond, or a marſh, on the ſide from which the ſummer winds can bring the dampneſs and pernicious vapours, which the ſun always raiſes from ſuch places. Farmers, whoſe houſes, unfortunately, are already built on the northerly or eaſterly ſides of bogs or marſhes, would do well to drain ſuch places: and, if they are covered with wood, it will be proper to make the principal ditches or drains one ſeaſon before the wood ſhall be cut off, that, when the ſun is let in upon the ground, it may be found, as far as poſſible, in a dry condition, incapable of producing vapour.

WEAVING BY FARMERS WIVES AND FARMERS DAUGHTERS, AND OTHER FEMALES.

The emigrants into Pennſylvania from Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, &c. have introduced *weaving* as a branch of houſehold or family manufactures, at leaſt it is common among them. This appears to be worthy of attention by our farmers and weavers; and merits public countenance and encouragement. It is often objected to manufacturing in the United States, that it diverts *men* from agriculture. Tho' this aſſertion has been ſatisfactorily proved to be untrue, it is obviouſly wiſe ſo to manage the buſineſs as to prevent our farmers from being tempted from the plough. Women already card, ſpin, twiſt and knit. Theſe are ſo thoroughly eſtabliſhed as *female* employments, that no man attempts or thinks of purſuing them. As it appears, that *weaving* alſo is found practicable, eaſy, and profitable by the women and girls from the eaſtern ſtates, it may be well, that every married male weaver ſhould teach his wife and his daughters to weave, and that he ſhould turn his own induſtry to the garden, the meadow, the orchard or the wheat-field, as his wife and daughters acquire the weaving trade. Female apprentices to weaving might be ſought by the weaver: and the farmer might put his *daughters* to learn that buſineſs, and *not his ſons*. As ſpinning machines and mills are likely to multiply in this country, by which yarn of linen, cotton and woolen will be made cheap and plenty, it will be very convenient and profitable, that women ſhould generally know how to weave. At the ſame time the men, being leſs wanted as weavers than heretofore, can turn their ſtrength and induſtry to agriculture.

The foregoing remarks apply with equal juſtneſs and force to the taylors buſineſs, which, by the attention of a few years, might be principally carried on by women, to the great increaſe of our farmers, and other uſeful occupations. The women would be more comfortable and more valuable wives, and the men not leſs happy, nor leſs reſpectable and uſeful citizens.

The public are informed that the new work, propoſed by Oliver Evans ſome time ago, is now ready for preſs.

IT contains a conciſe ſyſtem of Mechanics and Hydraulics, ſuited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the moſt approved conſtructions of mills, for mill ſeats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; alſo the art of manufacturing flour according to the lateſt improvements.

The author has beſtowed many years ſtudy, and 2 years intenſe labour, in completing this work, which has ſwelled to a ſize he did not at firſt contemplate. This and the neceſſity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to riſque, without the aid of a ſubſcription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,--good paper and type, and not leſs than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to ſubſcribers two dollars (non-ſubſcribers not leſs than two dollars and an half.) Thoſe who ſubſcribe to twelve copies ſhall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impreſſion of the work will require a very heavy advance, thoſe ſubſcribers who may think themſelves ſafe in paying half the price at ſubſcribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed to the Work. The original ſubſcribers, unleſs to the contrary is ſignified, will be conſidered as continuing.

Subſcriptions are received by the author, at No. 215, north Second-ſtreet Philadelphia, by the principal bookſellers, and the flour inſpectors of the ſouthern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have ſo far peruſed the copy of a work, propoſed to be publiſhed by Oliver Evans, entituled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be ſatisfied that it will be uſeful and inſtructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouſe, Alexander Anderſon,
R. Patterſon, T. Matlack,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Perſons who, through a wiſh to patronize this uncert king, ſhall be at the trouble of collecting ſubſcriptions and tranſmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, ſhall receive his thanks and be entitled to the uſual allowance of one copy for every ſix ſubſcriptions which they ſhall receive and anſwer for.

The proſpects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publiſhing his propoſals generally: but he will feel himſelf obliged to any public-ſpirited printer who may give theſe propoſals a place for a few times in his paper.

July 23.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 30th Day of Auguſt next, at the Boot Tavern in Goſhen,

ABOUT 60 acres of LAND, of the ſouth-eaſt end of the plantation formerly belonging to George Smith, deceaſed, in Goſhen townſhip; about one half cleared land, the other half well timbered. Said land lies about three miles from Weſt-Cheſter, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, before the day of ſale, may apply to Daniel Cornog, near the premiſes. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by MARY SMITH, Adminiſtratrix, and LEVY MATSON, Adminiſtrator.

July 23, 1794.

WHEREAS I find myſelf impoſed upon by a certain Elizabeth Tiſe, of Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, who I married, and in two days afterwards ſhe was delivered of a ſon, which is not mine; and as I have not lived with her ſince we were married, nor do I ever intend to live with her, theſe are to forwarn all perſons not to truſt her upon my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK HILLIPOT.

July 25, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday morning, the 16th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named CONSTART SMITH, about 20 years of age, was born at Egg Harbour, a ſtout, well made fellow, ſomewhat round ſhouldered, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion: had on and took with him, an olive coloured fuſtian coattee, and trowſers of the ſame, an olive coloured cloth coattee, ſtriped waiſtcoat, and an half-worn fur hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH HARKER.

July 21, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Firſt day, the 6th of this inſtant, an indented apprentice lad, named James Morris, a native of Bucks county, and came from there ſome years ago, with his grandfather, David Caldwell; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, freckled complexion, light brown hair, which was commonly tied, talkative and impertinent, his cloaths uncertain, as he would be likely to change them at the above Caldwells, 17 or 18 years of age--Any perſon apprehending the above apprentice, and confining him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

JOSHUA PIERCEY, jun.

London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, 7th Mo. 17th 1794 *

INFORMATION wanted,

CONcerning a Lad, named MATTHIAS SLEAMING, who ſerved part of his apprenticeſhip to the breeches-making buſineſs with Henry Snobble, in Germantown; in the year 1780 he aſſigned over his indenture to Cooper, in Philadelphia; in the year 1782 ſaid Sleaman left Philadelphia, and no account has been given of him ſince that time. Any perſon who can give information of him, whether living or dead, will pleaſe to leave a few lines at HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office.

MATTHIAS SLEAMAN, ſenior,

Germantown townſhip,

June 25, 1794. ¶

Will be exposed to sale, by public Vendue, on Thursday, the 7th day of August next, at the late dwelling-house of Abraham Rex, deceased,

SUNDRY messuages, lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate in Germantown township, in the county of Philadelphia, viz. two certain lots of land in that part of Germantown township, called Cresham, No. 1. containing near 3 acres, with a large and convenient two story stone house, stone barn, stone spring-house, with an excellent spring of water, and a convenient tenement above; also, a great variety of the choicest fruit trees, pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's country seat, adjoining lands late of William Allen, Esq. deceased. No. 2. containing 15 acres, nearly adjoining, with an excellent apple orchard, and spring of water; also, a messuage and three lots of land, situate on Chesnut hill, fronting on the main road leading to Barn-hill; also, one other lot of land, bounding and fronting on a road, called the Lime-kiln road, containing 4 acres. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, by

JOHN REX, JOHN HUSTON, and others, Administrators to the estate of said deceased. July 21. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 29th of June, a dark brown MARE, with a small star in her forehead; appears to be about 3 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. June 3.

¶ WILLIAM FERREE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joab Jones, late of this city, taylor, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to prove their accounts and bring them in for settlement to

WILLIAM WOOD, Administrator.

July 8. * 2w.

Four Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from on board the sloop Rachel, of Monmouth, lying at the Drawbridge, about the 20th of June last, an Apprentice LAD, named JACOB WITTOCK, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, thick set, broad face, with considerable appearance of white in his eyes, Dutch descent, a Sailor by trade; he went from on board with a pretence of going to see his parents, as they live in the city of Philadelphia; his father is a baker by trade, by the name of Peter Wittock. Said Apprentice had on and took with him a good suit of wearing apparel, consisting of a blue broadcloth coat, spotted jean waistcoat, olive coloured jean breeches, cotton stockings, new shirt, calfskin shoes with plated buckles, and a roram hat: I have reason to believe he is concealed by some of his relations in the city; he is fond of strong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice in the Work-house, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, New-Jersey, July 2.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 29th ult, Two Hundred Dollar NOTES, two Thirty Dollar NOTES, and one Ten Dollar NOTE, all of which were of the Bank of the United States. Any person who will leave said Notes at the Office of the American Daily Advertiser, or the Printers of this Paper, shall receive the above Reward.

July 4. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a yellow bay Gelding, three years old, fifteen Hands and an half high, stout made for his age, somewhat flat sided and rather drooprumped, light mane and tail, the near hind foot a little swelled at present; also a saddle and bridle, the saddle not much worn, plated stirrups, and tuft nails, engraved W. M. the pad bound round with green plush, striped sweat-cloth, faced with green cloth, a single rein curb bridle, much worn, with plated bit, buckles and tips. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT MEARNS, junr.

July 1, 1794.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th ult. a Negro MAN, named JOHN (he adds Scott) aged about 24 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his hair very short, he is not very black, and has a handsome countenance; he can read, and is learning to write; he took with him a black broadcloth coat nearly new, a pair of good leather breeches, a brown short riding waistcoat, a green cloth waistcoat, laced at the pockets, some old silk stockings marked I. Gunn, and many other articles of clothing. If he returns previous to my departure for Georgia, I will give him his freedom on his arriving at the age of thirty-one years. Any gentleman of my acquaintance will greatly oblige me by furnishing the said servant with the necessary means for his joining me. All masters of vessels are requested not to take him on board their vessels, and the above reward will be given to any person who will induce the said servant to return.

July 1. * JAMES GUNN.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Presbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaster, on the third Wednesday of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,

NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 29, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Easton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. are requested to re-publish the above.

Forty-Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Middle-Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, on the seventh instant, Three Negroes, two of them women, and one boy, viz. Rachel, Mima or Jemima, and Jem. Rachel is about thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, rather about the middle size in height, inclinable to be fat, not remarkably black, she is troubled with pains, and her ancles and wrists frequently swell, is talkative, and sometimes makes use of words she don't understand. Mima, daughter of the said Rachel, is a stout likely bright mulattoe, about nineteen years of age, a number of years ago she had an inflammation in her eyes, and films grew on each of them, the white specks are yet to be discovered in one or both of them, but have grown small; she also wore a seton in the back of her neck, the marks of which it is probable may yet be discovered; when she left home, she had a small sore on one of her ancles, near the joint, her under jaw extends further out than the upper.

Jem, son of Rachel, is about 14 years old short for his age, but well set, has remarkably large projecting eyes, and shews much of their whites, he resembles his mother in colour, and somewhat in countenance.

Also ran away from the above mentioned farm, on the 19th day of September last, a Negro Man, called Adam, husband to Rachel, and father of Jem. It is supposed the above Adam came back, and persuaded the others off. He is about 38 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather lusty, has a grim aspect, is very talkative, speaks fast and somewhat through his nose, boasts much, and is a great liar, he is not remarkably black, understands farming, and is a good mower. As it is likely the above Negroes have changed their dress, it is unnecessary to describe it. Whoever takes up and secures the whole of them, so that their master gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty pounds for Adam, ten pounds for Jemima, seven pounds ten shillings for Rachel, and seven pounds ten shillings for Jem, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber. It is probable they have gone to Philadelphia, or to the borders of Chester or Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania.

7w SIDNEY GEORGE.

June 13, 1794. * tf

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal-house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the saw-mill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the conveniency of the purchaser.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Delaware county, on the 21st of June, a dark bay HORSE, shod all round, blind of one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 4, 1794. ¶ CALEB BONSALL.

FOR SALE,

Either separately or together, as may best accommodate the purchaser,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Bason of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, together with the stock, utensils, &c. belonging to the same, viz.

No. 1. Consisting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a good two story brick dwelling-house, two large rooms on the first floor, and four on the second, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark-mills, a bark-house, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houses; the stock consists of about 2760 hides, and 7500 skins.

No. 2. Consisting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying-loft, bark-mill, a bark-house, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach-house, all of brick and almost new; also, a large convenient frame stable; the stock consists of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Consisting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two stories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-house and bark-house, which will contain about 200 cords; the stock consists of about 2160 hides.

No. 4. Consisting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick currying shop, which at a small expence may be converted into a dwelling-house, a bark-house, beam-house and stable; the stock consists of about 1468 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, sufficient for one year's consumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has also a sufficient number of horses, carts and utensils for carrying on the business.

The purchaser may be accommodated with pasture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time past extensively concerned in the currying business also, and he offers for sale his stock and utensils in that branch of his business.

Should any person incline to purchase the whole, he will derive great advantages from stepping into an extensive old establishment, and may have any reasonable time for payment of a considerable proportion of the purchase money, on giving approved security; or should it be more agreeable to purchase only the stock, utensils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 127, South Third-street.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Josiah Furguson, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, supposed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a scar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it somewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when stolen, a saddle and curb bridle. Whoever secures said mare, saddle, bridle and thief, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle alone, paid by

JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Chesnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a small white spot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,

near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

Harrisburgh and Carlisle

MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburgh, and arrives at Harrisburgh on Saturday morning following; starts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harrisburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, starts from Reading at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 23d inst. from the subscriber, a servant girl, named Elizabeth Christie, of a middling fair complexion, has a down look when spoken to, about 22 years old, 4 feet and an half high; had on when she went away, a new linsey petticoat, an India short gown, mixed with red and white, and a black barcelona handkerchief, and took with her several other articles of clothing; she likewise broke open two drawers, and took out 8 or 9 dollars in money. Whoever takes up said runaway, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB BAKER.

Passyunk township, June 24, 1794. *

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring the said runaway at their peril.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine-Hundred, in the county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, and sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Cruikshank, Campbell, and Carey, Booksellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious System of Husbandry, adapted to the different soils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philosophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different soils and manures are analized, and their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmospherical influences, the best method of collecting and managing the farm-yard, to make the most profitable manure for the farmer; to make composts and fertilizing waters, and a new, cheap and effectual alcaline mixture; improving wet and swampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of sowing land under tillage, in rotation, with grasses, such as clover, trefoil, lucerne, saintfoin, burnet, and rye grass, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a description of several sorts of ploughs; the best method of ploughing, falling, and preparing the land; the time for sowing, and quantity to be sown, of every sort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and several curious gentlemen; the best method of sowing turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten sheep on them, in pens made of hurdles, rolling and drying of hops; to make butter and cheese, with a description of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and inoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to make a composition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much stronger than common; a sketch of a brew-house, with its proper utensils, on a plan fit for family use, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a description of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plaith hedges; the best method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diseases they are subject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horses; to know their age and several diseases, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different sorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the several wines, with the method of drying the grape for raisins; the culture of the fig and almond tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rheubarb, turmeric, saffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical description of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rheubarb, turmeric, and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the saffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other useful and interesting subjects.

Those subscribers who have not received their books, are requested to get them from the respective places where they subscribed their names. † 6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

And sold at his Book Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

Written by himself. Executed in a masterly manner, bound and gilt and Vellum, Price 5s.

The Young Bee Keeper's Assistant, 1s. 3d.

Swan's British Architect, 37s. 6d.

Paine's ditto, 30s.

Town and Country Builder's Assistant, 22s. 6d.

The Ready Reckoner, or Traders sure Guide, 2s. 9d.

Æsop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.

The Mirror, a periodical paper, published at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.

The Religious Courtship, 4s. 8d.

The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 6s. 7d.

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN.

With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6w May 2, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Little Timber-creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, a large bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, six years old this Spring, a natural but hard trotter, no shoes on when stole, a large lump on the top of her head, much resembling the pole-evil.---She is much used to the gears, and walks remarkably stiff with her hind legs. Also stole the same night, from Samuel Brick, about half a mile from the subscriber's, a Saddle about half worn, supposed to have been taken by the same person. Whoever secures the Mare, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief in any gaol, that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and all reasonable charges.

ISAAC BURROUGH, junr.

☞ The person suspected of being the thief is a native of Ireland, a stout raw-boned fellow, named Thomas Young, and well known by the appellation of Long Tom. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.